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Szuros Opens Peace Meeting in Budapest

LD1111144588 Budapest MTI in English
1331 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI)—"Together to promote the Helsinki process" is the motto adopted for the international peace meetings which opened in Budapest on Friday.

Organized by the Hungarian Peace Council, the three-day conference is being attended by peace activists from 30 European countries. Participants are to assess trends in the European security and cooperation process, discuss the questions of politics, security and human rights according to the three main themes of the "Helsinki Basket", and review developments in economic cooperation. On Saturday, the conference will continue with section meetings, and on Sunday a plenary session will be held.

Speaking at the opening session, Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, pointed out the active role Hungary plays in intensifying the pan-European process. He said the aim of Hungary's foreign policy is effectively to contribute to easing tensions, enlivening East-West dialogue and strengthening confidence. Accordingly, Hungary supports the three-tiered disarmament proposal of the Soviet Union and strives to join in the first stage of the project. Mr Szuros said that Hungary was ready to act as coordinator in the process and even serve as a testing ground for related measures. He added that unilateral moves were also conceivable, provided they match the system of the pan-European security policy.

Further on Szuros Address

LD1211133388 Budapest MTI in English
2045 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI)—As reported, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, addressed the international peace meeting entitled 'Together To Promote the Helsinki Process', which opened in Budapest on Friday.

All 35 countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act were invited to the large-scale international event by the Hungarian Peace Council. Of the socialist countries, Romania did not wish to attend.

Mr Szuros discussed the fundamental interests of Hungary in the success of the all-European process. 'Hungarian foreign policy strives to contribute in as successful manner as possible to the reduction of tensions, to enlivening East-West dialogue, and to laying the foundations of confidence. It would hold desirable for the idea of Europeanness to appear again and gain ground in the political way of thinking and actions, that the continent, as a whole, be capable of intensifying its earlier role in the development of universal human civilization.'

Mr Szuros said it was a noteworthy development of the cooperation and security process that such major issues have come to the focus of attention at the Vienna follow-up conference as human rights, direct contacts between the people, humanitarian affairs, and the reciprocal exchange of cultural and scientific values. Hungary attaches major importance to further intensifying this tendency, as it can promote the democratization process of the European system of relations, and the deepening of confidence.

'The full-range recognition and enforcement of the rights of the minorities, religious and ethnic minorities living in the areas of the states on the continent is an organic component of human rights, of normal inter-state cooperation, and of enforcing democracy. These minorities can become the factors that connect the various peoples only if their status becomes a fundamental guaranteed human right. These issues are particularly important for our country as the Hungarians living beyond our borders form the largest national minority of Europe', Mr Szuros noted.

Peace Council Holds Disarmament Meeting

LD1711073788 Budapest MTI in English
2055 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI)—The Hungarian Peace Council (OBT) organized a public meeting on Wednesday [16 Nov] in Budapest with representatives of the European Nuclear Disarmament (END) Movement. The meeting was attended by Sylvie Mantrant, international coordinator of END, and Gunnar Lassinanti, president of the organizing committee of this year's END convent in Lund. The president recalled that the Soviet-American agreements and the Eastern European reform processes have both had a positive effect on European cooperation. On behalf of his country, he voiced his thanks for the active work of the Hungarian delegation in the preparations for, and in the debate of, the convent.

It was announced at the Budapest forum that next year's end convent will be held in Spain in early July, in Vitoria in the Basque country. Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council, who signed the end appeal on behalf of OBT, said that the Basque venue will be suitable for discussing issues that are important for the whole of Europe, for instance, the legal status of national minorities, education in the mother language, the guarantees of human rights, and the stand against terrorism. The Hungarian Peace Council wishes to play an initiating role in extending the sphere of Hungarian participants.

Hungarian Vienna Delegate Comments on Arms Talks

*LD1711234888 Budapest MTI in English
2227 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Vienna, November 17 (MTI)—Hungary looks to the planned European-scale talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons with great hopes and expectations, said Hungarian Ambassador Janis Nagy on Thursday in Vienna, at the session of the Central European arms reduction talks.

Mr Nagy, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna conference, noted that the Central European talks that have been in progress with the participation of 19 countries for more than 15 years have been very useful in many respects. However, they are now at a deadlock, as the efforts of the Eastern and Western sides attending the talks have not been successfully coordinated. Therefore, the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states made two years ago, and the Brussels statement of the NATO foreign ministers, both took a stand for a more promising solution and for disarmament talks to be held in a European context.

The ambassador stressed that Hungary, together with the other European countries, is interested in these talks yielding results as early as possible. It expects that Hungary will be directly concerned in the measures of the first agreement to be reached there, and the country will do everything possible to implement the obligations that fall on it. The related increase in Hungarian activity and commitment coincides with the country's obligations accepted in the Warsaw Treaty, and its autonomy within this alliance and in the European disarmament process.

Mr Nagy promised the support of the Hungarian Government to all proposals of a constructive spirit which can bring about the reaching of agreements at the future, wider negotiation forum, particularly any agreement referring to Hungarian territory and the armed forces stationed there.

The Hungarian position is that the confidence-building effect of certain unilateral measures cannot be doubted if they are taken in the framework of a multi-sided disarmament process. It is in this spirit that Hungary conceives the reduction of its own forces and armaments, similarly to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops stationed in its area, Mr Nagy stressed. In conclusion, he voiced his hope that the Western countries will make efforts sincerely to promote the creation of conditions that will make possible the implementation of these goals.

Saving of Bulgarian Jews From Nazis Commemorated

Roundtable Discussions Begin

AU1611153988 Sofia BTA in English
1449 GMT 16 Nov 88

["Roundtable on Bulgarian Jews' Rescue From the Holocaust"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA)—The topic of the roundtable discussion organized by Sofia press agency and the Social, Cultural and Educational Organization of the Jews in Bulgaria, which started here today, is the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews from the Nazi death camps in the 1941-1944 period.

Thirty-two eminent representatives of world organizations and Jewish communities, political, cultural and religious figures and businessmen are taking part in it. Activists of the movement for the rescue of the Jews during the years of World War II are also present.

The twentieth century, having witnessed these events, has the possibility of passing on as a century of reason, a century in which the awareness of the fact that mankind must be preserved has entered all peoples' minds, the message of greetings sent by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, goes. In 1943 Mr Todor Zhivkov was the leader of almost 10,000 demonstrations in defence of the Bulgarian Jews organized in Sofia. [sentence as received]

All speakers underlined that what the Bulgarian people did, namely, rescuing 50 thousand Bulgarian Jews, is highly humane. The conviction was expressed that, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II, the lessons of history must help placing the relations between peoples on a new basis, increasing confidence and strengthening peace, security and cooperation.

The Bulgarian side presented papers containing an assessment on this historical fact and on its role and contribution to the common struggle of all democratic forces in Europe against fascism. At a time when Europe was occupied by the Nazis, all countries belonging to the tripartite pact pursued a policy of a methodical and merciless extermination of the Jews, when as a result of this policy 6 million Jews were killed, in Bulgaria, a member of the same pact and a German satellite, the Bulgarian Jews were rescued. There is no similar case in the World War II records and in the anti-fascist struggle in Europe, Prof Ilcho Dimitrov pointed out.

Zhivkov Receives Participants

AU1711183288 Sofia BTA in English
1719 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 17 (BTA)—Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr. Serge Zweigenbohm, secretary general of the World Jewish Congress, European branch, who is taking part in the Round Table on Bulgarian Jews Rescue in the 1941-1944 Period. After their meeting, Mr. Todor Zhivkov received the other participants in the round table talks—prominent representatives of international organizations and European communities, eminent political, business, cultural and religious figures.

"We are proud", he said, "that broad circles of the Bulgarian public—writers, teachers, the working class and farm workers—responded the call of the Communist Party for the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews". Speaking about the prerequisites for the successful outcome of the movement against the deportation of the Jews living in Bulgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov put a stress on the strong democratic traditions of the Bulgarian people and the active participation of the Bulgarian Jews in the movement.

The Bulgarian leader pointed out that the lesson of World War II must be remembered and some important universal conclusions should be drawn from it. "The new historic content of our time requires that we should live in peace, understanding, cooperation and mutual respect. Even the most complicated problem can and must be settled through negotiations", he went on, underlining the role of the U.N.O. [United Nations Organization] Mr. Todor Zhivkov assured those present, that all countries can rely on Bulgaria as on a most sincere friend, ready for cooperation and for consolidating the positions of the new political thinking, humanism and preservation of human civilization.

Talks End

AU1711210388 Sofia BTA in English
1902 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 17 (BTA)—The resistance put up by the Bulgarian people 45 years ago to fight the Nazi-headquarters-forced fascist government decision to expel the Jews from Bulgaria, which resulted in the rescue of 50 thousand Bulgarian Jews, has been given a very high praise once more.

The Bulgarian Jews rescue in 1941-1944 was the topic of the two-day round table talks held with the participation of 32 prominent representatives of world organizations and European communities, political, cultural and religious figures and businessmen.

All speakers underlined that the example set by the Bulgarian people should be made known to all.

Today's generation must know what happened in the past not only for history's sake, but for the sake of the future, Mr. Serge Zweigenbohm, secretary general of the World Jewish Congress, European branch, stated.

Ms. Shulamit Shamir, the wife of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Leon Semov and Mari Mandil, all born in Bulgaria, pointed out that they will never forget whom they are obliged to for being rescued. "Our gratitude to Bulgaria would be incomplete if this fact is not announced to the whole civilized world, so that the exceptionally high morality of the heroic Bulgarian people be known to all", they said.

Mr. Gerald Kaufman, member of the British Parliament and foreign secretary of the opposition Labour Party Cabinet, assessed the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews as being a unique historic fact. "In the grim years of fascism, on the eve of World War II and during the war itself, many countries and peoples tried to rescue at least part of the Jews, but only the Jews in Bulgaria were rescued", he pointed out.

During the two days round table talks, speeches were focussed on the need of strengthening the confidence between all countries, on the necessity of joint efforts aimed at preserving the human civilization for the future generations.

Manescu Speaks at London Interaction Council

AU0911202988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1943 GMT 9 Nov 88

["Romanian Representative's Address in the Interaction Council Meeting"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] London AGERPRES, 9/11/1989—Taking the floor during the meeting organized by the Interaction Council in London over 7-9 November, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, set forth the considerations of his country and of President Nicolae Ceausescu on disarmament, security and peace, on the problems related to the world economy, the foreign debt and underdevelopment, to cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The speaker said that although positive steps had been made in the direction of disarmament and of the peaceful settlement of some conflicts, the course of the international life had not been changed resolutely. The nuclear arms race and tests continue, military spending increases in a number of countries. There still are big conflicts in various parts of the world which seriously endanger peace. The world economic crisis greatly deteriorated the situation of the developing countries, widened economic gaps, impeding the development of all states.

Starting from Europe's place and role in the fight for disarmament, for security and peace, action should be taken for the conclusion of the Vienna meeting with ever better results through the adoption of balanced documents apt to give a clear perspective to cooperation, security and peace on the continent, the speaker said stressing that a realistic approach to the relations among the European countries required that the Europe of tomorrow should be a Europe united in the diversity of social systems freely chosen by each people.

Firmest steps ought to be taken for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, for the guaranteeing of all peoples' right to develop freely, and sovereignly, without any outside interference.

Stressing that the increase of the phenomena of the world economic crisis worsened particularly the situation of the developing countries, strongly affected by the growing foreign debt, the inequitable relations in the world trade, the inordinately high interest rates, the fluctuations of the exchange rate, the diminution of financial flows towards those countries and the reverse transfer of resources to the developed countries, the speaker said:

Protectionist and discriminatory practices, embargoes and measures of economic constraint on political grounds are ever more resorted to in the international trade. The tendency is manifest of limiting the more favourable commercial treatment granted to the developing countries, of maintaining the inequitable character of the international exchanges. Under these circumstances, the resumption of the international economic dialogue and of a real cooperation between the developed and the developing countries to comprehensively solve the problems of the world economy, of underdevelopment in particular, is highly acute, an objective demand for the recovery of the world economy. A global, durable and just solution to the foreign debt problem is required with the participation of the debtor and creditor countries, of the international financial institutions and trading banks. An international strategy should be adopted on this matter to consider a reduction of the foreign debt and of the interest rates, the increase of the flows of capital and the ensurance of a sustained economic growth rate in the developing countries.

In consideration of the particularly complex and urgent character of all these issues, all countries should take an equal part in their settlement, and the role of the UN should enhance in debating and solving the problems on which world progress and peace depend, the speaker said.

Romanian Addresses UN Session on World Peace

AU1411194788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1846 GMT 14 Nov 88

["Romanian Address at the United Nations"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] The United Nations AGERPRES, 14/11/1988—During the debates on an item concerning the peoples' right to peace of the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, Romania's permanent representative pointed out that the safeguarding of peace was mankind's major target and that, under the current circumstances, each country, be it small or big, is responsible for the destiny of world peace, can and must contribute actively to the lessening of international tension and the establishment of relations of confidence among peoples.

The Romanian representative also showed his country to have constantly stated in defence of the peoples' right to peace and for its transformation into every state's fundamental obligation and pointed out that Romania had plenarily supported the lofty ideas contained in the declaration on the right of peoples to peace, which the General Assembly adopted on November 12, 1984, which expresses the belief that the establishment of a lasting peace in the nuclear era is a prerequisite for the safeguarding of human civilization and the continuation of life on the earth. This stance relies on the axiomatic truth that peace is mankind's foremost asset. The maintenance and consolidation of peace call for constant efforts on the part of all states, no matter their sociopolitical system.

The Romanian representative also referred at length to Romania's proposals, which the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus in the past few years, which are intended to provide for the establishment and strengthening of a climate of durable peace on our planet.

Balkan Transportation Conference Held in Belgrade

Danev, Albania's Babameto Talk

AU1611113188 Tirana ATA in English
0915 GMT 15 Nov 88

[Text] Tirana, November 16 (ATA)—On November 15 afternoon the chairman of the Federal Committee on Communication and Telecommunication of the SFR [Socialist Federal Republic] of Yugoslavia, Dr Dragi Danev, received the Minister of Transports of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Luan Babameto.

In the course of the talk opinions were exchanged on the problems and possibilities of the further development of relations in the respective fields of transport between the two countries.

The talks were attended also by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Belgrade, Kujtim Hysenaj.

Tanev Gives Address

AU1711094588 Sofia BTA in English
2049 GMT 16 Nov 88

["For Inter-Balkan Transport Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, November 16 (BTA)—In his report delivered at the Balkan Transport Ministers' meeting, which opened here today, Mr Georgi Tanev, Bulgaria's minister of transport, said that his country attaches great importance to international cooperation in the field of transport on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

Mr Georgi Tanev stressed the significance of the Balkan countries' coordinated action in building rail and road main lines along the principal directions. He called the participants' attention to the need to implement a number of specific initiatives. Bulgaria believes that there are opportunities to set up a collective mechanism for a science-based prognostication of the region's requirements of cargo and passenger transport services. The minister expressed his country's readiness to consider yet another suggestion to this end: to build a technical infrastructure of Balkan transport comparable to that in Europe and meeting the growing needs of haulage destined for the Middle East, North Africa and other parts of the world. It is also suggested to coordinate the tariff policy, to simplify the legal framework, the border control and the customs formalities and to liberalize transportation, to publish an atlas of the roads and railways of the Balkan countries complete with tips on the traffic regulations and the border control procedures, to introduce new advanced technologies and automated systems, to use more extensively the Balkan countries' capabilities for cooperation and production of transport vehicles, equipment and automation, to implement joint initiatives to upgrade traffic safety and environmental protection. "With united efforts, we could turn the Balkans into a transport junction linking the Far East [as received] with other parts of the world," Mr Georgi Tanev told the Balkan transport ministers' meeting in Belgrade.

Kosovo Demonstrations by Albanians Noted

AU1911153388 Tirana ATA in English
1052 GMT 19 Nov 88

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Tirana, November 19 (ATA)— Today's press issues an extended ATA information entitled "Demonstrations of protest of the Albanian workers in Pristina," referring to the data of the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, and of other foreign agencies. It stresses among others that while the meeting of the Regional Committee of the LC of Kosovo, was holding its proceedings, more than 10.000 Albanian workers gathered in Pristina. Through slogans, appeals, and speeches, the demonstrators expressed the support for the Kosovo leadership, rejected the pressure exerted for its collective resignation, and demanded that no changes be made to the Constitution of 1974. In the rally organized in Pristina, the floor was taken by several miners, who emphasized that the workers are indignant at the accusations made against the leadership and the other political structures of Kosovo. They underlined that the miners do not agree with Serbia's demands to change the 1974 Constitution, which guarantees the status of autonomy of the Kosovo region, and do not approve the collective resignation. The regional leadership, they emphasized, will lose the miners' confidence and of all the working class, if it accepts the collective resignation.

A great number of citizens, students, and pupils of Kosovo's capital joined the workers. Their number reached to 100.000 people, according to Belgrade reports.

Kapllani Expresses Opinions on Balkan Cooperation

AU1911191188 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1430 GMT 19 Nov 88

["A Further Step in Strengthening Understanding and Cooperation in the Balkans"—interview with Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, given to unidentified ATA correspondent]

[Text] A meeting of the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries will be held in Tirana on 18-20 January 1989. All the states in the region have made positive statements in this connection. It has aroused particular interest among public opinion. Could you tell us something about the meeting's aims?

The positive atmosphere created as a result of the Belgrade meeting of the Balkan foreign ministers and of the Sofia meeting of the representatives of the foreign ministries indicates the development of a positive process of understanding and cooperation in the Balkan peninsula. The peninsula represents an important region, whose situation and developments are closely connected with and directly influence peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean.

At the meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, which will be held in Tirana in January, opinions will be exchanged on the activities that took place in 1988, and their influence on the relations between the states of the region and on strengthening understanding and trust. On this occasion, the deputy foreign ministers will report on the activities organized in each country. A number of such bilateral and multilateral activities took place in 1988, affecting various fields of cooperation, such as the economy, transportation, culture, the health sector, science, tourism, and so forth. In this context, a meeting of the Balkan ministers of transportation has just ended in Belgrade, at which opinions were exchanged on the possibility of expanding cooperation in the field of transportation in the Balkans. In Athens, a meeting of experts was held recently to study various aspects of the creation of a Balkan Institute of Economic Research, and another meeting will be held soon. A meeting of the rectors of Balkan universities was held recently in Bucharest, a week of Balkan friendship was organized in Athens, and so forth. A number of other activities are expected to take place until the end of this year, such as a meeting of experts on problems of trade, which will be held in Ankara, and a meeting of experts on the protection of the environment, which will take place in Sofia. Proposals for Balkan activities in 1989 will also be examined. The groundwork has already been completed to organize these activities, and decisions will be adopted at the next meeting of the high officials of the foreign ministries of the Balkan countries.

Next January's meeting in Tirana will be an important part of the efforts made by all the Balkan countries to further advance bilateral and multilateral relations. The activities that have taken place until now are not everything, but they represent positive steps in the required direction to further cooperation in the region. Naturally, this cooperation will require further efforts in order to considerably improve the political spirit in our region. The progress of bilateral relations opens up the way and creates the necessary spirit for the development of multilateral cooperation. Inter-Balkan activities serve to promote an atmosphere of understanding and trust, so much needed in our region. This is why we hold the opinion that the development of bilateral relations serves to further promote multilateral relations as well.

At the January meeting in Tirana, our country, which is its organizer and its host, will make its unstinted contribution to make certain that the meeting will take place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere in order to strengthen the positive factors contributing to increased understanding in our region.

FRG President Von Weizsaecker Visits

Arrives 20 Nov

AU2011191988 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA)—Dr Richard von Weizsaecker federal president of the F.R.G., arrived here this evening on a four-day official visit at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. Dr Von Weizsaecker is returning the visit which the Bulgarian head of state paid to Bonn in June 1987.

At Sofia airport the federal president and his party were welcomed by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. According to the protocol procedure, the official welcoming ceremony with full military honours will be held tomorrow morning. After that, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Richard von Weizsaecker will open a session of talks at which they are expected to discuss a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and to set forth their countries' views on pressing international issues.

During his stay in Bulgaria, which will be completed on November 24, the F.R.G. federal president is scheduled to visit the towns of Pravets, Veliko Turnovo and Varna. He will receive a honorary doctor degree at an induction ceremony at Sofia University.

The extensive coverage which the Bulgarian mass media give to the Bulgaro- West German summit dialogue bears witness to the keen interest with which the results of the current visit are expected here and to the hopes that it will give an impetus to the further advancement of relations between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. in the best interests of the two peoples, to the benefit of cooperation and understanding in Europe.

Honored at Welcoming Ceremony

AU2111112788 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] The official visit to Bulgaria of FRG Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker began on 21 November. The official ceremony of his arrival took place this morning at the Boyana Residence. Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, welcomed the FRG president. The two countries' national anthems were played. Military honors were presented.

The following persons attended the ceremony: Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, and Georgi Yordanov; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; and other officials.

Relations Deemed 'Exemplary'

AU2111105188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 88 p 4

[Editorial article: "Bulgaria-FRG—Constructing the Common House"]

[Text] Bulgarian-FRG relations are often called exemplary. Within the framework of "East-West" relations they are an expression of partnership, which without removing the differences, changes them from "obstacles" into "objective circumstances," a concept which is much closer to the spirit of understanding. The dimension of these relations are determined by the scope of tradition, the continuity of the constructive dialogue, and the extent of innovative ideas, some of which are yet to be implemented.

Now, when we have obvious detente on the continent, we can note with satisfaction that relations between our countries are among the factors which have contributed to establishing and strengthening important bridges along the road of all-European cooperation.

To a large degree one could define Bulgarian-FRG relations as exemplary, and from another point of view as relations between a relatively small state, such as the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and a highly developed industrial power, such as the FRG. For the layman, concepts such as "mutual defense and encouragement of investments," and "removing double taxation" mean very little. While he cannot visualize the dynamics of the economic exchange, he can still see the leading place which the FRG machines and equipment occupy in our economy, as well as the great FRG experience in the area of scientific-technical progress.

The positive results in bilateral economic relations are evident. For many years the FRG has steadily been in first place among Bulgaria's western partners. The first joint bank—the Bulgarian-Bavarian Bank of Commerce—was established in Munich. Some 15 joint economic associations with Bulgarian participation are active on the FRG territory. The first Bulgarian-FRG associations in our country—"Volkswagen—Heavy Machine-Building" and "Medabik" [name as published] were recently established. The intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, which was signed this year, will contribute to further progress in this sphere.

After 34 years of active tourist exchange, Bulgaria was visited by almost 100,000 FRG tourists in 1987. Let us also mention the mutual visits of noted scientists, exhibitions, concerts, film- and television programs-exchange, the great successes of the "Thracian Gold" exhibition, which opened in 1973 in Cologne, and the current triumph in the FRG of the recently discovered "Rogoza Treasure."

The words of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, spoken during his 1987 visit to the FRG, fully apply even today; "There exist possibilities of expanding cooperation, especially in the spheres of industrial production-sharing, science, technology, tourism, environmental protection.... If we use them, relations between Bulgaria and the FRG will intensify, something which would contribute to improving the general climate in Europe...."

The "Old World" or Europe—the "old continent"—has had a long and hard destiny. It is high time to supplement the memories of bloody disputes and destructive wars with inspired construction for the benefit of the peoples from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Today, FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker arrives in Bulgaria. We greet him with the conviction that the new Bulgarian-FRG summit dialogue is called upon not only to stimulate our growing cooperation, but also to contribute in a reliable manner to the construction of our common European house.

Lukanov Received by Stoph in Berlin

AU1811142988 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 17 Nov 88 p 4

[Excerpts] Berlin, 16 November (BTA correspondent)—The 23d session of the Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR was held in Berlin from 14 through 16 November.

The two countries' delegations were led by Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's minister for foreign economic relations, and Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers [passage omitted]

Andrey Lukanov was received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the conversation they assessed the positive development of relations between the fraternal countries and results of the work on implementing the long-term program. They also discussed measures for expanding cooperation in the field of strategic technologies.

Romanian Delegation Arrives, Holds Meetings

Received by Atanasov

AU1811201688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations.

Talks With Lukanov

AU1811213188 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Talks were held in Sofia today between a Bulgarian delegation headed by Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, and a Romanian delegation, headed by Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government.

In a businesslike and realistic spirit, the two delegations examined the progress of joint work in implementing the instructions given by Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the two countries' first leaders, in connection with adopting measures for the signing of appropriate bilateral agreements in the sphere of ecological cooperation.

'No Change' in Relations With Israel

AU1811135288 Sofia BTA in English 1307 GMT 18 Nov 88

["Lyuben Gotsev on Bulgaro-Israeli Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 18 (BTA)—"Until the causes for breaking the diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Israel in 1967 are not removed, no change in our position on this question can be expected," [sentence as received] Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, stated at the press conference which was held here today.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev reminded that during the sessions of the UN General Assembly Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting with his Israeli colleague. Contacts have been established on other levels as well, the field of economy including. But for the time being establishing official interstate relations is out of the question, the Bulgarian diplomat underlined.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev expressed his assurance that the new political thinking will spread out to the region of the Middle East and there already are some indications of it. Bulgaria is ready to contribute to a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem by holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the Security Council sitting members and all parties concerned, representatives of the new Palestinian state included.

Ganev Holds Political Consultations in Cairo

AU1911152788 Sofia BTA in English 2255 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Cairo, November 18 (BTA)—The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Egypt held here political consultations on topical international issues and on the promotion of bilateral relations. The talks were held between Deputy Foreign Ministers Mr Ivan Ganev and Mr Muhammad S. Hibah.

Mr Ivan Ganev was received by Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and by Mr Usamah al-Baz, first deputy foreign minister and political adviser to the president.

Anniversary of Relations With Albania Marked

AU1911085688 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Nov 88 p 4

[Signed article: "Traditional, Fruitful Relations"—name of author illegible]

[Text] Today is a remarkable date in the history of Bulgarian-Albanian relations. On 17 November, 43 years ago, diplomatic relations between our two countries were restored after they had been interrupted in 1939 as a result of Albania's occupation by Italy.

The restoration of our mutual relations was no mere formality. It reflected the recognition of the people's democratic government, established following the liberation from fascism, and our moral-political support for the Albanian people's struggle in implementing the centuries-old dream of independent development. The simultaneous recognition of new Albania by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, and the other socialist countries contributed to the consolidation of this country on the international scene and to the defense of Albania's democratic achievements against the attempts of the imperialist state and internal reaction.

Traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples, as well as the lasting friendship built on the two nations' struggle against the same oppressors and upon their common goals in building a just society, created the solid and unshakable foundations upon which our mutual relations further developed. The Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed in Krichim on 16 December 1947 was a natural continuation of this development. Numerous other bilateral documents were signed, such as a cultural cooperation treaty and a protocol on economic and trade relations (which was subsequently turned into an exchange of goods and payments agreement). Agreements were also signed on cooperation in the field of social policy, in the sphere of social welfare and health protection, in the sector of state-public insurance, and others, which contributed to the development and intensification of relations and to the two peoples' further drawing closer together.

Bulgarian-Albanian relations have also developed in a spirit of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation in recent years. Regular meetings are held between the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries. Consultations between the two countries' Foreign Affairs Ministries have also become a tradition. At the beginning of 1988 we reached a mutual agreement to promote the diplomatic relations between the two countries to the rank of ambassadors which opens up promising, new opportunities for Bulgarian-Albanian relations.

Trade exchange between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania during the current 5-year plan period is envisaged to attain approximately R125 million, which represents an approximately 40 percent increase compared with the 1981-1985 period. Visits were exchanged between the ministers of trade. Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission, paid a visit to the Autumn 1988 Plovdiv Fair. He was received by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Opinions on the further expansion and intensification of economic cooperation between the two countries were exchanged during these meetings.

Relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are also developing in other spheres—such as agriculture, transportation, science, and so forth. Considerable progress has been achieved in this respect and has been positively evaluated on both sides. Untapped opportunities also exist in Bulgarian-Albanian relations, and their utilization would further encourage the promotion of these relations to a qualitatively new level. This is guaranteed by mutual goodwill and confidence, by the unshakable friendship between our two peoples.

Journalists' Delegation Travels to PRC

AU1811201788 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (BTA)—Mr Rui Xingwen, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today received a delegation of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily, led by Mr Radoslav Radev, editor-in-chief of the daily, who are are visiting the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the RENMIN RIBAO newspaper.

Murin Appointed New Slovak 1st Deputy Premier

LD1811154688 Prague CTK in English
1446 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Bratislava Nov 18 (CTK)—Slovak Deputy Premier Stefan Murin was appointed today Slovak first deputy premier.

Central Committee Presidium Meets 18 Nov

LD1811233788 Prague CTK in English
1605 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 18 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee had a session here today dealing with the preparation of the 12th Central Committee session which will take place on December 15-16.

Participants in the session discussed a draft resolution of the Communist Party Central Committee on the convocation of the 18th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the preparation of a plan of the party's main tasks till the 18th congress.

They also dealt with draft principles on the execution of functions of deputies of legislative organs. As to the selection of new National Front candidates for the functions of deputies the session suggested to elect only exceptionally functionaries of central organs.

The Presidium discussed the course and results of the working visit of Politburo member and secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev to Czechoslovakia on November 12-16, 1988, and his talks with Milos Jakes, Vasil Bilak and Jan Fojtik. The talks were appreciated as a significant contribution to the further development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet fraternal Communist Parties.

The session underlined that the aims of restructuring in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are identical and welcomed the signing of the program on ideological cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communist Parties.

Milos Jakes Commends Sports Union

LD2011175488 Prague CTK in English
1554 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Prague Nov 20 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Physical Training Union (CSTV) creates conditions for the sound development of people. In this its role is irreplaceable, Czechoslovak Comunist Party General Secretary and Chairman of the National Front Milos Jakes said here today at a meeting with the members of the newly elected CSTV Central Committee Presidium.

He noted the necessity of realizing soon the conclusions of the 7th congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union which was held here November 18-20.

Milos Jakes highly appreciated the support given by the congress to the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, also because the deliberations showed that the union is a firm part of the National Front which contributes in an important way to the successful course of the process of accelerating socio-economic development through the restructuring and democratization of society. [passage omitted]

Miroslav Stepan Addresses Militiamen

AU1611154788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] Members of the National Security Corps, the People's Militia, and the City Public Order Inspection assembled on the premises of the National Committee in the capital Prague on Monday [14 November], on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution. In addressing them, Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, leading secretary of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee, and chairman of the Prague City Committee of the National Front, expressed appreciation for the contribution made by the participating services in providing for order and security in the capital—this essential prerequisite of successfully carrying out the process of comprehensive restructuring and democratization.

Customs Regulations Amended Due to Program

AU1611150288 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
15 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "New Customs Regulations"]

[Text] Representatives of the Central Customs Administration briefed domestic and foreign journalists on changes in customs regulations at a press conference held in the Office of the CSSR Government's Presidium yesterday [14 November]. The changes arise from the CSSR Government's Program Statement published last week.

In the first place, Decree No 41/85 on noncommerical exports and imports is being amended. Also, the maximum allowable value of goods exported from the CSSR is being reduced from the present Kcs1,000 to Kcs500. There is a new list of products which may be exported with permission or which cannot be exported at all. The lists are available at all customs houses and border crossings as of today. For example, knit dresses, bedsheets, leather gloves, tents, color television sets, audiorecorders, and many other products are in the category of products that can be exported with permission, but on which a tourist pays an administrative fee. Products that may not be exported are, among others, cured meat products, spices, tea, coffee, cocoa, baby and children's clothing, all types of footwear, yarn for knitting, and so forth. These measures concern tourists and not foreign nationals working in the CSSR. This, as arises from the CSSR Government's Program Statement, is a temporary measure, the representatives of the Central Customs Administration stressed.

Further, the title of Decree No 9/88 on the exemption of personal computers, microcomputers, and color television sets from import duties is being changed to a decree on customs concessions for imports of some types of noncommerical goods. However, this involves not just a change of title, but genuine changes. In the first place, the amendment extends the duty exemption to all computers regardless of their memory capacity. The list of products on which customs duties have been reduced by 50 percent has been expanded. It includes all motor vehicles, videorecorders, videoplayers, videocameras for color recordings, and sound and audio equipment and sound-reproducing systems.

The last news is the change of customs regulations Decree No 51/86. Its amendment exempts from duty parcels and letters to the value of Kcs500 instead of the present Kcs300.

The aforementioned changes in customs regulations go into effect on 15 November 1988.

'Serious Disruptions' at Border

AU2111120188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 88 p 6

[Unattributed report in the "They Said, They Wrote" column]

[Text] The Polish PAP press agency reports with reference to information supplied by the General Directorate of the Polish State Railroads about serious disruptions in international passenger railroad traffic at the Petrovic-Zebrzydowice border-crossing between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on Wednesday [16 November]. As the agency notes, these disruptions were caused by extended customs processing in connection with the introduction of new customs regulations by the CSSR. The trains that were late included "Silesia," from Prague to Warsaw (delay of 311 minutes); "Batory," from Budapest to Warsaw (168 minutes); "Varsovia," from Budapest to Gdynia (261 minutes); and "Chopin," from Vienna to Warsaw (159 minutes).

Prosecutors' Independence To Be Enhanced

AU1511095588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 88 p 2

["nig"-signed report: "Replies to Questions"]

[Excerpts] In the course of the Federal Assembly session [on 8 and 9 November], deputies asked government representatives and representatives of the courts and the prosecutor's office a number of questions. We have selected the following from their replies:

Pavol Bagin: Are there any plans for the rotation of district prosecutors in the future?

CSSR Prosecutor General Jan Pjescak: We do foresee the rotation of district prosecutors. The prosecutor's office is a state agency. A number of measures have been taken in relation to state agencies along party and state lines. One of these measures is the rotation of cadres. This measure will therefore apply to the prosecutors' offices as well.

Another motive is to enhance the independence of the prosecutors' supervisory duties from local influences. There is, among other things, also a certain problem of family ties.

A prosecutor who spends 10 years in his office gets to know all the leading state and economic officials in the district. If we add to this the fact that he, too, is a man, that he builds a house and needs to have his car repaired, it becomes clear that certain negative relationships may arise.

Moreover, it is important to say that a prosecutor comes into contact with a large number of people. I estimate that in the process of exercising his general supervisory duties he certainly meets 20 to 30 percent of all participants in the penal, civil law, and other proceedings. This means that there surely is a reason to enhance the independence of the prosecutor's supervisory duties from local influences. [passage omitted]

Jan Jirasek: How are the Kcs17 billion appropriated for investments in ecology being used, and what are the prerequisites for using them efficiently? [passage omitted]

CSSR Minister of Finance Jan Stejskal: Of the total volume of more than Kcs18 billion worth of projects designated as ecological projects and included in the state plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a total of Kcs3.9 billion was spent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, 1986 and 1987. It can be expected that an additional Kcs2.9 billion will be used in 1988. The plan for next year provides for Kcs3.6 billion worth of projects that are actually ensured. Altogether, this is only 50.7 percent of the appropriated funds.

The government considers the improvement of the living environment to be a priority and will adopt measures aimed at achieving a turnabout in this area so that a far greater amount of funds are spent. [passage omitted]

USSR's Yakovlev Answers Questions in Prague

AU1811115588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jiri Kohout and CTK: "Our Doctrine Is Strong by Virtue of Its Truth"]

[Excerpts] Prague—Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a working visit to the CSSR, spoke at an aktiv at the CPCZ Central Committee's Advanced School of Politics in Prague on Tuesday [15 November] morning. [passage omitted]

The aktiv was also attended by Comrades Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Miroslav Stepan, Josef Haman, Zdenek Horeni, and other representatives of party and state agencies, mass media, and other institutions. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Replies to Questions

Comrade Yakovlev then replied to questions from participants in the aktiv, which primarily centered on the course of restructuring in the Soviet Union.

He dealt extensively with the progress of work on the history of the CPSU. We were in no hurry at first. But we have already overcome the period in which everyone said what he pleased. A team of authors has been set up, and work on the scientific compilation of the party's history is under way. The problems do not concern the evaluation of the revolutionary period alone. The events that preceded the Great October Socialist Revolution will also have to be compiled anew and comprehensively on the basis of documents. Much of what shaped our post-revolution history will also have to be worked out anew. There are many blank spots. On the basis of documents, we must assess the development and specific positions of I. V. Stalin and other personalities in the leadership of our party and state, Comrade Yakovlev said.

This reply was followed by a question about the impact of this situation on the teaching of history at Soviet schools. Comrade Yakovlev did not embellish the situation. He said that every teacher and researcher decides what material he uses and what he wants to put across. It is true that a large proportion of teachers proceed according to the notes which they had prepared for their lectures 10 or 20 years ago. We have therefore abolished examinations in CPSU history at secondary schools. New textbooks are being expeditiously prepared, not only textbooks about the history of the CPSU and the Soviet society, but also of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and political economics.

One question concerned the development of views in the USSR's foreign policy. In his reply, Comrade Yakovlev stressed that no drastic change of positions has occurred in this sphere and that it has not been necessary to change the basic values and strategic aims and intentions of Soviet foreign policy. It is necessary, however, to have a fresh look at a number of tactical methods that used to be applied in Soviet foreign policy. Many times we "swallowed the bait" of U.S. provocations, Aleksandr Yakovlev said. This was the case when we proceeded according to the method of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." The flop of the American policy of provocation and bluffs became evident, for instance, when we discussed on-site verification. For a long time the Americans referred to our disagreement, but, in fact, once we had agreed, they themselves did not know how to behave.

Other questions concerned the realization of a constitutional socialist state in the USSR, work on the new USSR Constitution, and the redefinition of stages in the development of Soviet society. No decision on working out a new USSR Constitution has been made so far, Comrade Yakovlev said. He expressed the view that, should a new Constitution be drawn up, the characterization of the present stage will form part of it. This stage should be characterized as that of developing socialism, rather than as one of developed socialism. Developing means a process of development that has not yet ended, which I think gives a more accurate picture of the living dialectics of the development of our social system, Comrade Yakovlev stressed.

The same day, Aleksandr Yakovlev also paid tribute to the memory of Soviet soldiers who fell while liberating Czechoslovakia, by laying a bouquet at the Soviet Army's central burial ground of honor at the Olsany cemetery in Prague. He also visited the pedestrian zone in the center of Prague and the sights at the Old Town Square.

Complications With USSR Gas Pipeline Projects

*AU1511082188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
10 Nov 88 p 1*

["pp"-signed article: "Into the Second Stage of Integration Projects in the USSR; Successes Commit Us"]

[Excerpts] Prague (Our Correspondent)—Even though the "Progress" gas pipeline operates faultlessly, our participation in the construction of the Soviet natural gas complex is a long way from finished. The successes—our organizations have been evaluated as the best participants in the project—are a commitment in respect to the recently started work on the second branch of the gas pipeline leading from Yamal to the western border of the USSR, as well as to the continuation of the construction of facilities for the Ural natural gas complex in Karachaganak.

Despite the 6-month delay in receiving documentation for the project and the 5-month postponement of the start of construction, all prerequisites exist for completing the laying of the 275 km of the Yamal-West gas pipeline in 1990, that is, 1 year ahead of the original deadline. The main suppliers, which are again the firms Hydrostav of Bratislava and Plynostav of Pardubice, will this time work in the easier conditions of the Ukrainian plains. Czechoslovakia will also deliver four compressor stations for the gas pipeline. Even though the construction of the extraction capacities on the Yamal peninsula has been temporarily halted in the interest of resolving environmental protection issues in the oblast, the Soviet side excludes the possibility of the delay having an effect on the work of the Czechoslovak organizations.

There have been changes in our participation in the construction of the Ural natural gas complex in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The Soviet Union has abandoned the construction of the processing enterprise in Aksay. This will be made up for by expanding the capacities in Orenburg. At present a substitute is being sought for the planned volume of work, valued at R80-90 million, which would be advantageous for both sides. [passage omitted]

At a press conference in Prague on Wednesday [9 November], Karel Zavazal, government plenipotentiary for the construction of natural gas projects in the USSR, criticized among other things the standard of coordination of procedures among individual Czechoslovak suppliers, and noted that the project's management system is not up to the present conditions. [passage omitted]

Text of Statement on Palestinian State Published

AU2111100888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: We Welcome the Declaration of the Palestinian State"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Ivan Kulhanek, spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued the following statement:

We in the CSSR have followed very closely the course of the extraordinary session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. We regard its historic resolutions as a breakthrough [prevratny zlom] in the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. The CSSR has always supported and will continue to support this right. Without its implementation it is impossible to ensure the peaceful coexistence and secure existence of all peoples in the region, who have been suffering for a long time as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. That is why we welcome the declaration of the Palestinian state by the Palestine National Council, because its creation will be of extraordinary significance for the final peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Press Office Issues Statement

LD1811215888 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia recognizes the proclamation of the Palestinian state by the Palestine National Council, head of the press department of the Czechoslovak Government Presidium's office Miroslav Pavel said here today.

This decision is in harmony with the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, recognized by the U.N. resolutions. Czechoslovakia's position is based on the conviction that the establishment of a Palestinian state is an indispensable part of a just and durable settlement of the situation in the Middle East that would ensure the security and independence of all states in the region.

The holding of an international conference on the Middle East with all parties concerned attending, which Czechoslovakia has been constantly calling for, would be a decisive step in this respect, Miroslav Pavel stated.

Bilak Pays 3-Day Visit to Austria

Meets With Officials

LD1811060188 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna Nov 17 (CTK correspondent)—Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak arrived here today on a three-day visit to Austria.

The Czechoslovak official arrived at the invitation of chairman of the Club of Deputies of the Socialist Party of Austria, Heinz Fischer. Vasil Bilak opened his Austrian talks by meeting with Chairman of the Austrian Trade Union Federation F. Verzetnitsch. The two representatives expressed appreciation for relations between trade unions of Czechoslovakia and Austria and expressed support for their further intensification.

Regarding Austria's entry into the European communities, the Austrian representative said Austria's neutrality must be fully preserved in this process.

During talks with Heinz Fischer, the two sides stressed that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria has successfully developed and pointed to the need to further dvelop friendly contacts.

Later in the day, Vasil Bilak met with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria

Received by Waldheim, Returns

LD2011035888 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Austria: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has ended his visit to Vienna and returned home. Today he was received by the chancellor, Franz Vranitzky and President Kurt Waldheim. Vasil Bilak also saw an exhibition in Vienna entitled "The first 100 years of the Socialist Party of Austria."

Further Reportage

For Austrian coverage of Party Presidium Member Vasil Bilak's visit to Austria, including his meetings with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky, see the Austria section of the 21 November West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Lenart-Led Delegation Ends Visit to Spain

LD1811061288 Prague CTK in English 2038 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Text] Vitoria Nov 17 (CTK correspondent)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart, ended today its official five-day visit to Spain.

The Czechoslovak delegation visited also the town of Guernica and honoured the memory of the victims of Guernica tragedy by laying a wreath at their memorial there.

The delegation inspected several enterprises in the Basque provinces.

"Spain is not only history, tourism and citrus fruits but also a country of scientific and technological progress", Jozef Lenart told Czechoslovak journalists before ending the visit to Spain.

The current economic cooperation with an annual turnover of 100 milion dollars does not correspond with the two countries' possibilities. The discussions which the Czechoslovak delegation had during its stay in the country with representatives of various corporations brought not only new stimuli for cooperation but was at the same time a source of inspiration. A number of enterprises which the delegation visited could be interesting partners for Czechoslovakia, Jozef Lenart said.

He highly appreciated the results of the discussions which he had with representatives of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

Czechoslovaks' Shopping in Poland Noted

AU1511105888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 88 p 6

[Unattributed report in the "They Said, They Wrote" column]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU, RZECZPOSPOLITA, and other central Polish dailies have published an article by PAP Prague correspondent Leszek Mazan about Czechoslovak citizens reportedly shopping in Poland. "Even the Czechoslovak press is beginning to take note of this increasingly massive shopping sortie against Poland," the author writes. According to the Polish journalist's assertion, one is allegedly not concealing the fact that the situation on the market in the CSSR continues to deteriorate markedly. The Ostrava newspaper GLOS LUDU notes that well-stocked shops and the koruna's attractive black market exchange rate are a downright provocation to make shopping sorties to Poland....

Correspondent Criticizes PAP

AU2111115188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 88 p 6

[Unattributed report in the "They Said, They Wrote" column]

[Text] In an article entitled "I Propose That the Alarm Be Called Off," Marian Kuszewski, the Prague correspondent of TRYBUNA LUDU, conducts polemics with a recent article by Leszek Mazan, the Prague correspondent of PAP, on Czechoslovak citizens' supposedly increasingly massive shopping raids on Poland. By means of specific arguments and examples, he refutes his contention about the "markedly deteriorating supply situation in Czechoslovakia." In conclusion the TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent writes that no one in Poland likes it when the foreign press presents a false image of his country. This is also why the exaggerated accentuation of the problems of other countries—be they real or imagined—is an expression of one-sidedness. It is known that naive one-sidedness in propaganda does not pay.

Nagymaros To Proceed According to Original Plan

AU1511111588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 88 p 8

["vv"-signed article: "The Public and a Hydroelectric Scheme; Gabcikovo-Nagymaros According to the Original Concept"]

[Excerpts) Prague (Our Correspondent)— In a chat with our experts on Wednesday [9 November], Istvan Halasz of the Ministry of Environmental Issues of the Hungarian People's Republic stressed that the interest of the Hungarian public in the biggest investment project ever built in cooperation with Czechoslovakia has helped to clarify a number of questions. The project, on the preparation of which more experts took part than any other similar project, will be completed in accordance with the original concept.

The concern of environmentalists and other citizens, but also of experts, concentrated, above all, on issues connected with maintaining the level of underground waters, with the quality of the water in the Danube River, as well as on the esthetic issue connected with building the project in an attractive—from the viewpoint of nature—location. [passage omitted] Sewage plants will be built in five large Hungarian cities by the time the project goes into operation in 1993. The Czechoslovak side, too, must take similar measures.

The state of the environment is currently being monitored in order that one can check whether or not there has been damage to the environment after the project goes into operation. In this connection it was also said that in addition to the hydroelectric plant under construction, Hungarian power engineers contemplated building a pumped-storage power plant. Under the pressure of public opinion, they will apparently look for another location.

Solidarity Delegation Leaves for Afghanistan

AU1611122588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report in "International Relations" column]

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With the Nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, headed by its chairman Miroslav Vacik, left on Sunday [13 November] by air for Kabul at the invitation of the Organization for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Brazilian Interest in Commercial Ties Expressed

AU1711105488 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 15 Nov 88 p 3

[Zbynek Fiala article: "Will Our Cooperation With Brazil Increase? Let Us Get To Know One Another —and Do Business"; and report on interview with Ricardo Martins, general secretary of the Brazilian-Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry]

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of November, people in our country have begun to talk quite a bit more about cooperation with Brazil. The latest impetus this year has resulted in the second exhibition of Brazilian consumer goods on the premises of the CSR Ministry of Trade and Tourism in Parizska Street in Prague. [passage omitted]

There have been quite a few commercial transactions, but not all contracts have been signed yet. What is involved on our side are bigger deals, above all technologies for hydroelectric power plants, irrigation equipment, a brewery, cement works, trams and related equipment, and river vessels. There could be much more of this. Occasionally, financing becomes an obstacle, and—according to some sources—also our lack of dexterity in such operations. The concern about Brazil's indebtedness abroad is unjustified, the Brazilian side stresses. So far, all Czechoslovak claims have been paid.

At the exhibition I heard that cooperation could increase several-fold soon. [passage omitted]

Our "Brazilian year" actually began last fall when—practically unreported by the press—the Brazilian-Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established. [passage omitted]

[Fiala] We usually offer capital goods. What is the opinion of the Brazilian side?

[Martins] First, one has to consider that in Brazil there are many manufacturers who can offer similar products. Sales prospects involve only those commodities that are not being manufactured in Brazil, or what supplements insufficient Brazilian production. [passage omitted] Personally, I think that the best chance for expanding cooperation lies in establishing joint ventures or in developing direct production cooperation on Brazilian soil.

[Fiala] Could you give us some concrete tips?

[Martins] In Brazil there are a number of sectors which offer great opportunities. Irrigation, for example. [passage omitted] For instance, there exists an agreement on the participation of the Czechoslovak Intersigma enterprise [pumps and irrigation equipment manufacturer] and we expect that all details will be cleared up in November. However, it would be even better if an enterprise like Intersigma would settle down directly on Brazilian soil, and produce or assemble in cooperation with Brazilian manufacturers on the spot additional parts for the imported Czechoslovak technology, such as pumping stations. That would offer a chance for substantially better business than we have today.

Or, let us take diesel generators for the generation of electricity. Brazilian electricity production is concentrated in the South and is not sufficient to supply the entire domestic market, especially now, when the industrialization of the North, the Northeast and the interior of Brazil, has begun. A Czechoslovak company that would settle down in that part of the country and manufacture aggregates of the CKD-Skoda type would be very successful. [passage omitted] This would be an investment that would be repaid within 18 months.

The construction of a railroad line connecting the South and North is also a part of the development of Brazil's industrial regions. [passage omitted] Czechoslovak help would be very welcome here. At the moment we are preparing a proposal for the Czechoslovak Government to provide Czechoslovak equipment for a part of the railroad line, such as tracks, signals, locomotives, railroad cars—everything. This deal is similar, for example, to the construction of a Czechoslovak tram line in Rio de Janeiro. As a countervalue we could offer extensive agricultural land in that region, which is very cheap at the moment, because it is a part of the unconnected interior. When the railroad connects it with the world, the character of the entire region will immediately change. If an enterprise like Slusovice would have a go at it, it could make a huge profit from this.

[Fiala] Does Slusovice know about this?

[Martins] Not yet. But we are preparing documentation for it.

[Fiala] Does some sort of a project of production cooperation on Czechoslovak soil exist?

[Martins] Here, too, the first interest has been registered—from a Brazilian company that would like to cooperate in the production of orange and apple juices, and from other companies that have begun negotiating with Czechoslovak enterprises on cooperation in the production of footwear. The important thing for Brazilian entrepreneurs is to know the appropriate Czechoslovak laws. We know that they are being changed at the moment, and that new ones should be in effect as of 1 January. We still do not have them in hand; naturally, it is very difficult to expand this type of cooperation. [passage omitted]

Suspension of Soviet Magazine Announced

AU2111124388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—As announced by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the SPUTNIK magazine has been deleted from the post's list of papers. It does not contain reports that serve the strengthening of GDR-Soviet friendship, but only reports that distort history.

Culture Ministry Withdraws 5 Soviet Movies

LD2111123188 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—Five Soviet movies have been withdrawn from movie theaters in the GDR. A central instructions to this effect was issued by the Main Administration Office for Movies in the GDR Culture Ministry. According to informed circles today, the instruction applies from 19 November. The banning of further performances applies to all GDR movie theaters, it was also said. Information about the reasons for this could not be obtained at first. The five movies were originally shown as part of the "Week of Soviet Films" in the GDR at the end of October/start of November, and then transferred to regular cinema programs. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Ceausescu's Visit Continues

More on Talks With Honecker

AU2111125288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, concluded their 2-day working meeting in the GDR capital on Friday [18 November]. A joint press communique was released on the talks that were held in Berlin. The visitor and his entourage were cordially seen off at midday by Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership.

On Friday morning, the general secretaries concluded their talks on the further deepening of bilateral relations and on topical international problems. During this meeting, an exchange of experiences was conducted about issues concerning international communist and workers movements.

The talks were attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; and Guenther Kleiber, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as SED Central Committee members Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, director of the Central Committee International Relations Department; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Harry Ott, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador to the SR of Romania.

Taking part on the Romanian side were Gheorghe Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ion Stojan, Political Executive Committee candidate member and RCP Central Committee secretary; Nicolae Mihai, RCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Section deputy chief; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the GDR; Eugen Florescu, advisor of the general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania; and Lucian Petrescu, director of Directorate I of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the airport, which was decorated with flags, Erich Honecker accompanied the visitor to the gangway. Pioneers presented flowers to him. Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed thanks for the hospitality that was extended to him. Erich Honecker wished him a pleasant journey back to Romania. SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, and Erich Mueckenberger, as well as other figures were at the airport.

Honecker Dinner Toast Reported

AU2111154588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 88 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a dinner given in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, in East Berlin on 17 November; "For Confidence and Security in the European Home"—ND headline]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends:

Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, please allow me to welcome you and your entourage once more most cordially in the GDR. It has become good practice in relations between the socialist fraternal countries for the highest representatives to meet periodically to exchange views and experience. This has also proved its work in our bilateral relations, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said in his toast today at the dinner in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president.

Such meetings are even more useful today because, in the nuclear space age, fateful questions for all mankind have to be decided and our parties and states are faced with many new scientific-technical tasks and demands. I recall with pleasure my visit to your beautiful country, which took place nearly 2 years ago. Our meeting here in Berlin confirms that our long-standing friendly relations are continuing to develop successfully and steadily.

This is a year in which, thanks to a peace offensive policy, which is full of initiative by the socialist states, and thanks to the efforts of a broad world public and realistic thinking people in the West, it has been possible to achieve encouraging progress to safeguard peace and turn toward strengthened international cooperation. Through this a change for the better in international relations is emerging, Erich Honecker said.

This is expressed not least in the Treaty between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of their Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. With the destruction of a whole category of the most modern weapons under strict control, real prospects are opened up for mankind for the first time to live without the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe. These prospects must under no circumstances be blocked again. On the contrary, everything must be done through new measures to stabilize the disarmament process and to make it irreversible. Therefore, there must be no standstill in the disarmament process. What is necessary is the halving of strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States with strict observance of the ABM Treaty; a reduction in the number of, and finally a halt to nuclear tests; a worldwide ban on and the destruction of chemical weapons; the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons; and a reduction in conventional arms and forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. For the solution of these problems the Warsaw Pact states have this year proposed further constructive ideas which do not require advanced concessions from anyone and which are aimed at a balance of interests.

This explains the great response with which our disarmament and detente program has been met. The program is based on reason and realism, and those people who still stick to the nuclear deterrence strategy and who keep coming up with new arms and plans and modernization variants should bear this in mind, Erich Honecker stressed.

As a country on the dividing line between the two military coalitions, the GDR sees its duty as strengthening trust and security through disarmament initiatives and objective, good-neighbourly, and peace-serving relations with the states of the other side. The proposals jointly made by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, and the proposal for the establishment of a zone of trust and security, continue to be most topical. We also unreservedly support the creation of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans.

With its policy of dialogue, cooperation, and confidence building, the GDR will always be a reliable partner for all who strive for a peaceful future for mankind. The awareness is growing in the world that peace can only be guaranteed with and not against one another. Impressive proof of this is the international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones held in Berlin in this June. The Romanian delegation contributed to the success of the Berlin meeting, for which we once more thank you very much.

If all the proposals for northern and central Europe and the Balkans were implemented, a nuclear weapons-free region would be formed in the North-South direction in Europe and this would be an important step in the disarmament process.

It is our aim to strengthen mutual trust and security in a joint European house. On the solid foundations of the Helsinki Final Act, we support constructive cooperation with all interested states in all spheres.

We can state with satisfaction that the GDR and Romania, side by side with the other fraternal socialist states, are working for the cause of world peace and socialism. Each of our countries makes its contribution toward cooperation under the aegis of the Warsaw Pact and the CMEA. In our opinion, the objective is to adhere to proven forms of political and economic cooperation and, at the same time, to search for new, effective ways to further and deepen their development. We accord particular importance to the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1991 to 1995.

We can correctly say that the friendly relations between the GDR and Romania have reached a high level and are developing continuously. The cooperation of the two parties and the friendship of our peoples are taking shape to the advantage of both countries. Party relations are and remain the nucleus of the multifarious forms of cooperation in all spheres of social life. In implementing the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, we have regular political contacts and an extensive exchange of opinions and experiences between state organs and social organizations.

As we agreed at Bucharest in October 1987, in May of this year the "Joint Work Tasks for Deepening the Specialization and Cooperation in Production and Scientific-Technological Cooperation for the Period to 1995" were signed. In this way, a further important step was taken toward implementing the long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000, which was signed during your official friendship visit to Berlin in May 1985.

Romania is one of the GDR's most important economic partners. At the forefront of our economic cooperation we place the more effective use of science and technology and the increase in the proportion of products from specialization and cooperation in our growing trade, and close collaboration in such critical branches of the two national economies as electrical engineering and electronics, heavy engineering, the chemical industry, and metallurgy.

We are following with interest the great efforts of the Romanian workers, under the leadership of their communist party, in the further development of advanced socialist society. To the workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia of your country we wish success in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP congress. As you know, the SED starts from the viewpoint that the formation of the advanced socialist society in the GDR is a process of farreaching political, economic, social, and intellectual cultural changes. This requires us, in accordance with the national conditions that we find, to answer, again and again, the new questions that life poses. In this spirit we are implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and are putting into practice the course of unity of our economic and social policy.

Your visit once again offers the possibility of an extensive exchange of opinions and experience. In our regular meetings, our talks have always been characterized by the conviction that the cooperation of the workers of our two countries, of the SED and the RCP, will contribute toward strengthening peace and socialism. It has also been thus today during our exchange of opinions.

I ask you to raise your glasses and drink with me to
—the indestructible friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples,
—the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world,
—the RCP and its Central Committee,
—your health, dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,
—to the well-being of all Romanian comrades and friends who are present.

Results of Closing U.S. Nuclear Reactors Viewed

AU1911085288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 88 p 2

["WM" article: "A 'Gap' in Deterrence"]

[Text] In the United States the last of a total of five reactors producing tritium has been closed down. The Energy Department made this serious decision "because of defective equipment and defective safety installations," and will permit operation only after all defects have been eliminated. The matter is particularly problematic because tritium, which was produced in the five reactors along the Savannah River in North Carolina, is used for producing "powerful nuclear bombs." In addition, because of malfunctioning the plant in Rocky Flats near Denver also had to be closed down, a plant in which plutonium is converted into elements for nuclear warheads.

A Pentagon spokesman said that it is "extremely important" to put the plants into operation again, because otherwise, "this will have serious consequences for maintaining nuclear deterrence." If the plants remain closed down for a relatively long time, the U.S. forces will have to disassemble other warheads to equip their most important nuclear weapons systems.

The situation is grotesque: The Pentagon, which is not prepared to give up its nuclear deterrence mania, which is based on intensified nuclear armament, now risks "losing" this anachronistic doctrine for technical reasons. We would like to say that he who will not hear must be made to feel.

As the excitement in Washington has shown, people there are still far away from understanding that security today cannot be created by armament or deterrence, but only by radical disarmament—and by everyone to the same extent. If there really were someone who had to be deterred from launching an attack, this someone would surely have an opportunity now to exploit the situation, and if he does not use this gap in deterrence—this "opportunity"—then this someone does not exist. Thus, in view of the technical failures in the United States, it becomes clear how absurd the whole theory of nuclear deterrence is.

Instead of making a new nuclear bomb out of two old ones, the United States surely has entirely different possibilities for saving the situation: by the upcoming conclusion of a treaty on halving the strategic arsenals, by an agreement on the discontinuation of all nuclear tests, or by a general orientation toward a nuclear weapons-free world, as suggested by socialism; in other words, through the realization that the security of the United States and the USSR—and of all the other countries of the earth—is more secure the fewer nuclear weapons they have.

Intelligence Head Allegedly Ordered Recruitment

AU2111122788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Gerhard Boeden, president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, personally ordered the provocative attempt to recruit for espionage purposes the member of the SED Bezirk leadership, Anita Glaeser, who was visiting the Ruhr area at the invitation of the DKP. In response to a query by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, the chief of the intelligence service stated that a member of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution tried to obtain information from Mrs Glaeser in Muehlheim (Ruhr) about the GDR's so-called Western work and offered her a "fee" for this. The outrageous attempt by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution was emphatically rejected by Anita Glaeser. The SED delegation broke off its visit to the GDR because of the massive provocation.

PLO Envoy Given Note on Palestinian State

LD1811231188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter, deputy minister of foreign affairs, today received Dr 'Isam Kamal Salim, the PLO's ambassador accredited to the GDR, for friendly talks. Dr Winter reaffirmed the welcoming of the resolutions of the 19th Extraordinary Meeting of the Palestinian National Council, as announced in the statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman on 15 November 1988. He handed the ambassador a note from the Foreign Ministry on the GDR's recognition under international law of the State of Palestine, proclaimed in accordance with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations.

Ambassador Dr 'Isam Kamal Salim acknowledged this step as an expression of the close support of, and solidarity with, the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their rights to self-determination.

PLO Resolutions Called 'Turning Point'

AU1811152888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 88 p 2

["PZ" article: "A Turning Point in the Palestinian People's Just Struggle"]

[Text] With the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian-Arab people's fight for national rights and independence, which has lasted many decades and involved many sacrifices, has reached a new historic climax. Thereby a step was made which—as the statement of the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman says—is generally in line with UN Resolution 181 of 1947 and is expressly welcomed by the GDR, because the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers express the Palestinian people's deep longing for peace, and thus contain a clear declaration for an international Middle East peace conference.

The proclamation of a Palestinian state is more than a symbolic act; it anticipates the future. The road to this goal will not be easy, because even though 2 million Palestinians live in the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, and people's committees have been created since December 1987 in the wake of the "Intifada"—the national uprising—which largely regulate everyday life such as, for instance, problems of supply, medical care, and education. And even though people's courts have been set up, it must be taken into account that the respective territories are still occupied by Israel and are under its military rule.

However, this is precisely why the proclamation of a Palestinian state is of great practical importance. It is of international significance. Commentators in many countries speak of a real turning point. With the Algiers meeting, a new phase in the PLO's approach to a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict has been initiated. Based on the fact that the National Council agreed to respect UN Resolutions 242 and 338 which demand, among other things, recognition of the right of existence of all states in the region—including Israel—and the withdrawal of troops from the Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967, and based on the fact that the National Council corroborated the renunciation of the use of force, the PLO has created new facts. Thus those circles have been deprived of their arguments, who so far have rejected a Middle East peace conference and negotiations with the PLO. They are now under pressure to make the next move, after the Palestinian National Council by its resolutions has made an important contribution on the road to peace in the Middle East, and has demonstrated its readiness to cooperate.

So, what is now on the agenda under the new conditions is to bring about such a Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. As the statement of the GDR spokesman says, it is urgent to convene it.

SED Secretariat on 1988 Party Elections

AU1911104188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 88 pp 3-4

["Report on the 1988 Party Elections in the SED Basic Organizations; Militant Strength and Affinity With the Masses Have Increased Further; Resolution of the SED Central Committee Secretariat of 16 November 1988"]

[Text] The time of accountability reports and new elections in the 94,694 party groups, 29,493 departmental party organizations, and 59,103 basic organizations of the SED from 12 September to 12 November 1988 became a period of high political activity and work rich in initiatives of the members and candidate members of the party in the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress so as to make socialism in the GDR increasingly attractive while following the tested course.

The party elections convincingly demonstrate the unity and cohesion of the party and the trust of the communists in the policy of the Central Committee, which is for the welfare of the people and aimed at safeguarding peace. In this connection, the great merits of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, are greatly valued and sincerely appreciated.

In full concurrence with the general party line, the party organizations drew up a businesslike and optimistic balance sheet on the successful implementation of the tasks set down by Comrade Erich Honecker in his speech before the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships on 12 February 1988. In a frank, militant discussion they agreed on their contribution involving the worthy preparation of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR with increasing performances, thus making the 70th anniversary of the KPD and the 1989 local elections political highlights.

Great Potential of Overview, Energy, Technical Knowledge, and Leadership Skills

The thorough evaluation of the best experiences in political leadership work carried out in the accountability election meetings, the concrete discussion of the increasing demands placed on the political and moral attitude of a party member, and the intensive, trusting deliberations and cooperation with all working people led to the further strengthening of the basic organizations' militant strength and affinity with the masses. Thus, the basic task formulated in the directive of the SED Central Committee for carrying out the 1988 party elections was fulfilled. In particular, the 243 delegates' conferences and general members' meetings for the election of central party leaderships in the centers of the workers' class, scientific institutions, and state organs, and the 1,646 local delegates' conferences demonstrated a great potential of social overview, progressive energy, technical knowledge, and leadership skills.

The visible expression of the Communists' sense of responsibility and their close affinity with the party was their high participation in the election meetings. The turnout was 94 percent in the party groups, 93.8 percent in the departmental party organizations, and 94.7 percent in the basic organizations.

Increasing activity and more intensive dedication to fulfilling the goals and tasks of the party were proved by the great readiness for discussion of the members and candidate members. More than 1.4 million people took the floor at the accountability election meetings and delegates' conferences. Thus, 61.8 percent of the comrades spoke once or several times during the discussion.

During the party elections the members and candidate members presented more than 480,000 proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks.

A total of 671,909 comrades were elected to the new leaderships as group organizers and their deputies.

Of the 90,485 party secretaries, 95.5 percent are working in an honorary capacity.

The newly elected leaderships, party group organizers, and their deputies reflect the process of growth and maturing in the party and guarantee the continuity and stability of party work and the further deepening of the relationship of trust between the party and the people. The great stability of the party leaderships is again reflected in the proportion of reelected members of the leaderships—76.1 percent—and of party secretaries—77.7 percent. Including new, in particular young, cadres, ensures a further qualitative strengthening of the leading organs.

During the past election period 20,207 party secretaries resigned from their offices, 56.1 of whom had taken over other functions and had moved to other basic organizations; 5.1 percent did not run again because they had commenced studies and 31.2 percent did not for reasons of age or health; 7.5 percent of the party secretaries were not nominated again because of insufficient qualifications or inactivity.

The large majority of the basic organizations unanimously elected the new leaderships, which were chosen by secret ballot in line with the election regulations of the Central Committee. A total of 25,660 of the proposed candidates—that is, 5.3 percent—received a total of 59,622 dissenting votes; 23 candidates proposed for the office of party secretary did not receive the required number of votes.

The results of the secret ballot are the expression of the widely developing inner-party democracy.

By raising the proportion of class-minded workers in the leaderships, in particular from pacesetter, youth, and innovators' collectives, the leading role of the workers' class and its party was further strengthened. The proportion of workers in the leaderships of the basic organizations amounts to 54.8 percent and has increased by 0.3 percent compared with the elections to the 11th SED Congress. In the combines and enterprises of industry 63.2 percent of the leadership members are workers.

The level of political and technical training of the secretaries and leadership members has risen. In total, 75 percent of the secretaries and 57.4 percent of the leadership members have graduated from a university or a technical college. Since the 11th SED Congress, the proportion of leadership members who have attended a party school has further increased and now amounts to 78.8 percent; 50.7 percent of the party secretaries have undergone at least 1 year of socioscientific training.

In the leadership collectives there is a healthy ratio of comrades experienced in party work and work among the masses and young comrades who can still develop their skills. Among the leadership members 39.4 percent have been party members for more than 20 years and have been working in leading functions for years. The proportion of young comrades up to age 30 amounts to 19.9 percent.

The female comrades' responsibility and increasing readiness for leading party work is reflected in the election of 162,096 women—that is 33.6 percent—into the leaderships. Since the 11th SED Congress the proportion of women in the party leadership has risen by 1.8 percent; 22,993 comrades are party secretaries.

The party elections have spread widely throughout the population and have become a matter for the entire society.

The documents and resolutions of the party that determine the contents of the elections, particularly the speech of Comrade Erich Honecker before the kreis first secretaries and the election directive of the SED Central Committee, were made available to all citizens by the press and were the subject of a vivid exchange of views of comrades with non-party colleagues and members of friendly parties. In many party organizations the measures to be decided for implementing the party's economic strategy were discussed with exemplary workers, experts, and work and youth research collectives in advance. Strong mutual stimuli were generated by the election meetings and the discussions in the work collectives on the 1989 plan.

Dedicated Participation of Tens of Thousands of Work Collectives

The working people trustingly turned to the comrades with their suggestions, proposals, and questions and thus enriched the contents of the accountability reports, the discussion, and the resolutions. In this way the party collectives proceeded in their deliberations more intensively and specifically from the things that concern the working people in their spheres of responsibility, the things they consider good, and those that can be improved.

The exemplary workers' conferences held in Berlin and in several bezirke provided valuable stimuli to shaping the election meetings in terms of contents. A visible expression of close links between the party organizations and the working people was the dedicated participation of tens of thousands of work collectives in the comrades' plan to go to the elections with a fulfilled plan. Many election meetings and delegates' conferences sent letters to the Central Committee reporting on their new pledges and expressing their readiness to work to consistently implement the tasks set by the Central Committee.

An important contribution to making the cause of the party elections widely known, to conveying party-minded standpoints, and to exchanging experiences was made by the party press and by the GDR television and radio networks by continually reporting on the course of the party elections and by publishing speeches and portraits of exemplary communists. Good support for party work and work among the masses was provided by the publication of topical experiences and results of the party elections in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, of the statements of the SED Central Committee Secretariat on the report of the Arnstadt Kreis leadership, of the deliberations of the Berlin party aktiv, and of the seminar of the kreis school inspectors in Ludwigsfelde. The numerous suggestions and experiences regarding party work, which were published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, drew the attention of the functionaries in the party groups and the basic organizations.

The party elections reflected the high level of inner-party democracy and the party's capacity for action.

Discussion About Every Comrade's Personal Contribution

The accountability election meetings were a great exchange of experiences on the further qualification of political leadership of the social processes by the basic organizations. The party's bezirk and kreis leaderships, which increased their direct help in fulfilling the tasks in the basic organizations made an important contribution to generalizing the best work methods. In this connection it became clear that contents, forms, and methods of SED party work are developing in harmony with the specific requirements of the further shaping of the socialist society in the GDR as a process of profound political, social, and intellectual-cultural changes. The party's degree of organization has further increased in the centers of the workers' lass, in particular in the combines and enterprises with key technologies. Comparative performance appraisals between the basic organizations has gained more importance. The party secretaries' councils have proved their worth in the combines of the industry and the construction sector and in the agricultural product-related cooperation groups. The promotion of socialist team work in mastering the scientific-technological and local problems has been given a prominent place in the party's leadership work.

Accountability reports, discussions, and decisions reflected thorough knowledge and creative understanding of the party resolutions. About 800,000 communists participated in preparing the documents of the election meetings. Personal talks with more than 1.1 million comrades were held on the eve of the party elections.

The political attitude and active participation of every comrade were the focal points of the accountability reports and discussion contributions. The election meetings contributed to consolidating principled positions, such as class standpoint, militant spirit to fulfill the set tasks and to overcome obstacles, attentiveness with regard to the concerns of the working people, and steady work to implement state-minded, socialist views and behavioral patterns in the enterprise, the residential area, and in the family. The high level of inner-party life in the basic organizations was reflected during the open and frank discussion about the party's policy, in the unified and initiative-rich actions of the comrades in further implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, in widespread honorary work, and in a great number of proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks that were presented.

A higher quality of accountability reports was shown at many election meetings. This is, above all, due to further progress in the far-sighted conceptual work of many party leaderships with the help of militant programs and analyses of militant strength. The contribution of the communists and party collectives to political work among the masses and to implementing the party's economic strategy was evaluated more thoroughly. There is progress in the realistic evaluation of the political situation, the opinions and moods of the working people. With this, many basic organizations managed better to explain basic questions of party policy in close connection with the questions and tasks in their own collectives. Plan fulfillment was evaluated in a more differentiated and realistic way, and one's own responsibility to solve existing questions was put into the foreground more strongly. It is one of the important conclusions of the party elections to further develop this work style within the basic organizations.

The discussion underlined the comrades' further increased need to accept personal responsibility for implementing party decisions and to discuss topical events and problems. It was open-minded, constructive, and critical.

A characteristic feature of the communists' dedicated work was the pride in the great achievement of the party to have enabled the workers' class and its alliance partners to establish and lead a modern socialist state.

The comrades noted that full employment and secure prospects for everyone, broad democratic participation in decisions, legal security, the purposeful solution of the housing question as a social problem, access to high education for all, exemplary care for mothers and children, and general prosperity of the people are indispensable values of socialism in the GDR, which have to be safeguarded and further developed through high performances, in particular in mastering scientific-technological progress. The party-minded attitude of many state and economic functionaries had a positive effect in the election meetings. They proceeded from their personal responsibility in politically leading the work collectives and from the far-sighted organization of work and essentially contributed to putting the qualitative features of performance increase into the foreground. The overwhelming majority of these comrades as well as the knowledgable and concrete contributions of the chairmen of the enterprise trade union executive committees and the FDJ secretaries gave the impression that they are trying with great willingness to organize successes and to increase the influence of the work collectives on the efficiency of work and on discipline.

Responsible Discussion of Problems

Many young comrades, in particular from the 44,139 youth brigades and 5,127 youth research collectives, and those who are working with key technologies, expressed clear political positions, great technical knowledge, and high consistency with regard to the demands placed on themselves and others. Many party organizations ascribed great importance to the political work with young people and to challenging and promoting their creative forces. Support for the realization of central youth projects of the science and technology state plan by comrades of the corresponding ministries and the Office for Inventions and Patents is one example of many.

The party elections have also shown that more intensive efforts toward differentiated ideopolitical work with young people and toward increasing the attractiveness of the FDJ collectives are necessary. In evaluating the Eighth Pioneer Meeting and in preparing the Ninth Pedagogical Congress, this matter took up much room in the school party organizations.

Being aware of their responsibility for the achievements accomplished under the leadership of the party, the comrades also discussed problems that have existed for some time. Thus, the party members made many proposals to further improve investment planning in order to ensure performance increase and to overcome more quickly the partly existing disproportions between final enterprises and subcontractors. Many considered it an important concern to oppose the waste of basic assets by means of rationalizing and renewing technology. In this connection, serious discussions were held about how the capacity of the national economy could be raised through increasing order, safety, and discipline, and reducing down times. It was stressed that more attention has to be paid to implementing planned measures for improving working and living conditions. The comrades also pointed out that concepts for building and reconstruction measures, both in the enterprise and in the region, should be thought out more thoroughly and that the working people should be included more strongly in this process.

At the election meetings, the comrades reported on the great efforts of the party and work collectives to fulfill the production plans so as to contribute to eliminating current gaps in offers of outerwear and knitted underwear and in household chemical products. It was also stressed that the efforts to improve the quality of shoes and furniture will be decisively increased. The party members presented many proposals to shorten waiting times for a number of repairs and services and to raise the responsibility of the local state organs in this field.

Offensive of the Ideas of Socialism and Peace

The accountability election meetings paid great attention to international events and to the GDR's contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress. The party elections contributed to broadening the offensive of the ideas of socialism and peace and to organizing the even more dedicated and differentiated work of the communists in the work collectives, mass organizations, and residential areas.

The positive changes in the international situation and the first tangible results of nuclear disarmament were assessed as an expression of the fact that the GDR's cooperation with the USSR and its socialist allies for the creation of a world without nuclear weapons, wars, and violence, and the dialogue policy have proved successful. The communists highly value the GDR's contribution to international dialogue. In view of the efforts of influential NATO circle to modernize nuclear weapons, to compensate for destroyed missiles, and to hinder the reduction of conventional weapons, they stressed that disarmament is not a gift but that the slogan "My work place—my combat station for peace" has become even more topical.

Therefore, the election meetings in the armed forces and the protective and security organs were characterized by the comrades' will and readiness to live up at any time to the new demands placed on them as a class assignment under the conditions of the peace offensive of socialism and the struggle for the reliable protection of the socialist state.

The communists voiced profound satisfaction about the fact that the GDR and the USSR—based on the common points on the views on the basic questions of foreign policy and the building of socialism—marked a new stage in their cooperation with the meeting between Comrades Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the discussion it was also reflected that the members and candidate members of the party are attentively following the developing variety of the building of socialism in the fraternal countries. They expressed concern about antisocialist and nationalist phenomena and decisively opposed any attempts by imperialist forces to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries.

Focussing on Initiatives on the Course of the Main Task

At the election meetings, most recent phenomena in the FRG's political life were commented on by noting that Jenninger's scandalous statements at the FRG Bundestag highlighted that the FRG has not come to terms with its past. In addition, influential political forces in the FRG still seem to have difficulties in distancing themselves from the claim to sole representation and from all-German illusions. However, they have to take into account the real situation and cannot circumvent the agreements concluded at Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG.

The party elections focused on the varied initiatives to consistently continue the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Stressing one's own responsibility to use all reserves and opportunities to increase performance was characteristic for the accountability election meetings in all social areas. In this connection, the comrades pointed out that the continuity of production in quite a number of enterprises is damaged because contractually agreed imports do not arrive. It was discussed in a business-like manner where steps have to be further increased to fulfill state plan and supply targets, to produce goods that are competitive on the world market, to deliver goods to trade or to the cooperation partners in line with the agreed schedule, quality, and contract, and to ensure the fulfillment of the efficiency targets.

The party elections tangibly promoted campaigns started by pacesetter collectives and aimed at central issues of further socialist intensification. These include, for instance, Berlin's initiative "Course GDR 40—More Consumer Goods from Berlin," the "GDR 40—Our Socialist House, We Furnish It" initiative, which was started by the working people of the Ammerndorf plastic factory, Halle Bezirk, and the "GDR 40 Leipzig Plan Initiative," which focuses on public workplace-related competition, rationalization, and quality work. The Dresden initiative "Fewer People Produce More With Key Technologies" aims at impressive goals, such as the freeing of 1,500 working people in the VEB Robotron Electronics, Dresden, in particular for the developing factory for the production of printed circuit boards in Dresden-Gorbitz.

Under the slogan "Gaining Efficiency Means Gaining Power for Peace," the 3,500 comrades at the "Natural Gas Pipeline" Central Youth Project proposed additional initiatives to further develop the results achieved in 1988, which are the highest results reached during the GDR's 15 years of participating in developing natural gas deposits in the USSR.

In the "Freight Cars Militant Campaign" the comrades railroad workers urged more energetically to speed up or raise the supply, turnaround times, and loading to capacity of railroad cars.

In combines, scientific institutions, and enterprise departments, on which the speed of development of scientific-technological progress depends decisively, militant positions were further developed to raise the level of scientific-technological work and its economic yield; this was done, for instance, in the Carl Zeiss Jena and Erfurt "Karl Marx" Microelectronics combines, in the Frankfurt (Oder) Semiconductor Works, and also in the Academy of Sciences and the technical universities and colleges. In the VEB Electrical Project and Installation Construction, Berlin, a flexible production line on the basis of a new industrial computer is the focal issue of the militant program; this production line is to be established together with the "7 October" Combine, the Academy of Sciences, the Berlin Engineering College, and the bezirk organization of the Chamber of Technology as a reference installation.

Numerous basic organizations of industry, the construction sector, and of leading state and economic bodies are primarily interested in implementing and putting into service investment projects according to plan and with the planned performance parameters, for instance, in finishing on schedule fully automated assembly lines in the Boizenburg tiles and sanitary ceramic fixtures combine and in the Schwerin plastic machinery works.

Following the principle that the goods have to be produced first before they can be sold, many basic organizations introduced additional measures to fulfill the pledges of their enterprises in consumer goods production or tackled contractual backlogs or the still insufficient proportion of consumer goods in their own production. Thus, the communists from the washing machine production section of the Schwarzenberg washing machines factory consistently advocated the introduction of three-shift work in order to deliver 92,000 "Kompakt" automatic washing machines to trade by the end of the year. The most important topic of the election meeting in the Henningsdorf "Wilhelm Florin" steel and rolling mill was the development of a new type of camping caravan together with the Dresden Light Construction Institute.

Frequently the comrades advocated the consistent implementation of the principle of performance also in preproduction fields, linked with greater effectiveness of competition and stricter control of the pledges. In enterprises with plan backlogs the communists discussed the reasons for the backlogs, in particular the neglect of scientific-technological work and problems in the cooperation of the various leadership levels, and also spoke about lack in quality and the resulting refinishing work and services during the period of guarantee. In particular the enterprise delegates' conferences assumed a principled position in this matter and called on the state managers to start effective changes in connection with working out demanding plans for 1989.

Attentive Tackling of Local Policy Concerns

At the election meetings the links between enterprise tasks and local policy concerns of the region played a greater role than before. Fulfilling the tasks from local contracts and the work in the interest groups were assessed as well as the political work of the communists in the residential areas, thus establishing important bases for preparing the local elections. The main concern of the residential party organizations was to bring the more than 178,000 comrades in the residential district committees of the National Front and the 650,000 party members in the house community leaderships to greater efficiency. The party organizations and state organs were particularly interested in consistently implementing the stipulations made to improve the democratic content of our election system, such as the deepening of relations between candidates and voters and their more comprehensive participation in examining the candidates.

Accountability election meetings in the councils of bezirke, kreise, and cities decided on measures for the even better working of the processes of local life. The accountability election meetings in the Leipzig City Council and the Eilenburg Kreis Council and others advocated more effective regional team work with the trading organs and enterprises. The comrades in the councils of the cities of Erfurt and Dresden discussed the unsatisfactory state of commuter and local traffic, which has been criticized by the citizens for quite some time, and put the measures initiated for changes under party control. Unsolved problems of municipal services were discussed in many places.

On the Road of the 11th SED Congress—Up to Date

In numerous LPG's the election meetings—while at the same time particularly considering the safeguarding of a high grain yield in 1989 and the most efficient use of fodder—took up suggestions of the population with regard to vegetable supply and proposed measures to expand the cultivation of field vegetables, to change product ranges, or to expand and intensify cultivation under glass or foil, as, for instance, in the LPG's Niedersunderstedt in Erfurt Bezirk, Bentzin in Neubrandenburg Bezirk, Sprotta in Leipzigy Bezirk, or in the Oberlungwitz and Wiederau Horticultural Production Associations in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. In this connection, the necessity to pay more attention to the mechanization of vegetable production so as to reduce the input of manual work was frequently pointed out.

The party elections in the public education sector, at universities and colleges, and in the institutions of the health sector focused on the safeguarding of a higher standard in education, research, and teaching and on an independent contribution to performance development.

At the election meetings in the cultural and artistic institutions, the comrades thoroughly dealt with the party's social concept and discussed it in connection with existing unclear points. They dealt with the increasing requirements of high artistic quality, of leadership work, and education of young artists.

The working people's proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks were more strongly focused on during this year's party elections. It was a characteristic aspect that many proposals for higher production continuity, good organization, and the imposition of quality work were submitted.

Numerous critical suggestions were made with regard to urgently necessary maintenance and reconstruction work. In the basic organizations of the construction sector it was pointed out that the sector's own efforts to maintain the functionality of mobile technical equipment have to be increased and that the supply of spare parts and the replacement of outdated building machinery and means of transportation as well as the safeguarding of production from the material-technical point of view have to be improved.

In numerous agricultural enterprises cooperative peasants pointed out that the necessary in-house production of spare parts and norm parts is very expensive and causes high expenditures. Female comrades from livestock production pointed out that it is necessary to eliminate more quickly work hardships in smaller animal sheds.

In many basic organizations work groups for the evaluation of the proposals and critical suggestions and for checking on their processing were established. At many accountability election meetings and delegates' conferences first results were reported. This concerned, among other things, proposals for higher labor efficiency, for instance in the Koelleda radio works, Gotha gears works, Burger Knaecke workers, and in the Leipzig radio and telecommunications technology/communication electronics for changing production organization and technology, raising quality, and eliminating hard physical work. Changes were also introduced with regard to supplies to the workers in the Werra potassium enterprise, workers' commuter traffic to the "Erich Weinert" brown coal works in Zeitz Kreis, reconstruction and improved equipment of social facilities and enterprise canteens, and the supply of fresh goods in Merseburg Kreis.

In general, the atmosphere, the course, and the results of the accountability election meetings were the reflection of an up-to-date Marxist-Leninist party, which purposefully and creatively leads the development of the socialist society in the GDR in line with our concrete conditions, and whose actions unite word and deed. The party elections in the basic organizations provided new strong stimuli to the struggle for the further successful implementation of the 11th SED Congress and have equipped the comrades for the broad popular movement to prepare the 40th anniversary of the GDR.

Bucharest Diplomatic Incident Draws Protests

Foreign Ministry Reacts

LD1811202088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] We begin our detailed reports with shocking—I do not really know what else to call it—diplomatic news.

A serious provocation was committed on 14 November by the Romanian official authorities against a high-ranking diplomat of the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry has announced in a communique. In one of the main streets of the Romanian capital, our commercial counsellor's car, which was fitted with diplomatic license plates, was forced to stop and was surrounded by several police cars. The commercial counsellor showed his diplomatic papers, but the policemen stopped him from proceeding. The counsellor made repeated requests but was not allowed to contact the Hungarian Embassy. Despite his protests, he and his car were taken to Bucharest Police Headquarters. Furthermore, he was not allowed to leave his car, even while it was being taken there.

At first, the counsellor was accused of using a stolen car, then of causing a serious accident, and eventually of disseminating leaflets inciting opinion against Romanian party and state leaders from his car in Bucharest. The Hungarian diplomat was kept by the police for almost 6 hours, which is against the law. His car was thoroughly searched and pictures were taken of it.

The consul of the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest tried to take action at the Police Headquarters to have the counsellor released, but without success. He was freed only at dawn, in the wake of firm action during the night by our ambassador at the Romanian Foreign Ministry.

A Hungarian Embassy employee, who is a Romanian citizen, also was in the car. He still has not returned to his home.

Our ambassador in Bucharest wanted to hand over a protest note at the Romanian Foreign Ministry, but he was not received, they also refused to accept the note that was delivered there.

On 15 November, the Romanian foreign minister summoned the Hungarian ambassador and told him the following: On 14 November, around 2040, several Romanian citizens indicated that leaflets were thrown out of a car bearing the license plates CD 240 [as heard]. These leaflets sought to incite opinion against the Romanian state and the Romanian party and state leaders. With the help of the citizenry, the police succeeded in stopping the car, which was driven by Karoly Gyorffy, the commercial counsellor of the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest. He was accompanied by a Romanian citizen. The Romanian foreign minister said that on the basis of their investigations, they had reached the incontrovertible conclusion that the hostile, inciting leaflets had been thrown out of the car by the Hungarian diplomat. At the same time, he suggested that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic should recall its diplomat, in which case the Romanian organs would not publicize in Bucharest the acts of which the diplomat is accused. He emphasized that if the diplomat were not recalled, the Romanian side would reserve the right to take appropriate measures.

Our ambassador very firmly rejected these absurd accusations, the actions of the Romanian authorities, and the decision of the Romanian leaders.

The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has protested in a note through the Budapest Embassy of the Romanian Socialist Republic. The Foreign Ministry has voiced its most definite view that the accusations against Counsellor Karoly Gyorffy are completely without foundation and that the Romanian actions are a serious provocation that disturbs the already-stressful relations between the two countries. It demanded that the case be investigated, that this investigation should be followed by a satisfactory calling to account, and that the political, moral, and financial damage caused should be rectified.

On the Hungarian side, it has been noted with regret that this was not the first instance of Romanian official organs hindering Hungarian diplomats in the execution of their duties, and molesting them and members of their families.

On the Hungarian side, a great deal of patience was shown in the interest of settling the matter. However, in the intervening time the Romanian side has failed to clarify what happened and has not demonstrated a willingness to settle the matter in a responsible manner or to insure normal working conditions for Hungarian diplomats. Taking this into consideration, the Foreign Ministry considered it urgent to publish the matter in detail.

The Foreign Ministry also stressed on this occasion that the Hungarian People's Republic continues trying to cultivate and develop friendly, good-neighborly relations with the Romanian Socialist Republic and considers that the difficulties that have accumulated can be settled through cooperation extending to every area of life.

Counsellor Gyorffy Expelled

LD1911224488 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 88

The Foreign Ministry of the Romanian Socialist Republic has informed the Hungarian Foreign Ministry that it has declared Karoly Gyorffy persona non grata, and he has to leave Romanian territory within 3 days.

Grosz Comments on Expulsion

LD2011102288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Karoly Grosz considers the expulsion of the Hungarian commercial counsellor from Romania incomprehensible. Aboard his plane returning from France he gave a statement to members of the press, including our correspondent Elemer Csak. The politician said that the Hungarian leadership still had to decode [megfejteni] the background of the measure taken by Bucharest. At the same time he ruled out the possibility that the diplomat, Karoly Gyorffy, could have distributed anti-Romanian and antisocialist leaflets.

You will be able to hear the statement by the Hungarian party general secretary and prime minister about this and also about his visit to France and Spain in the Midday Chronicle program.

Daily Rejects Romanian Statement

LD2111130888 Budapest MTI in English 1153 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI)—The Romanian Foreign Ministry version of what happened to Karoly Gyorffy, the Hungarian commercial counsellor in Bucharest, on November 14, made public by "AGERPRES" news agency on Saturday evening, has elicited a sharp response from the Hungarian newspaper "NEPSZABADSAG". "Unjust accusations" was its headline response to the report. It also carries the Romanian Foreign Ministry statement.

The article begins, "The official Romanian version of the act of provocation committed against the commercial counsellor of the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest falls down on several points, indicating the unskillfulness of the organizers of the deed.

"The Romanian Foreign Ministry statement cannot back up any of its accusations. It is a fact that not a citizen's arrest was made on Counsellor Karoly Gyorffy, but a police arrest. Several police cars blocked his way. The first accusation was that his car, bearing diplomatic number plates, had been stolen. When this charge turned out to be trumped up, the police claimed the diplomat had caused a serious accident. On top of that, in a grave violation of the international right of immunity, he was escorted to the police station in his own car on the back of a transporter. During the five or six hours of interrogation which followed, stealing cars and causing accidents did not receive a mention, but now Mr Gyorffy was accused of spreading inciting leaflets hostile to the 'Romanian state and the Romanian state and party leaders'. The diplomat rejected the absurd accusations and asked for one of the offending leaflets to be produced. The policemen proved unable to come up with the corpus delicti, and denied the diplomat the possibility of contacting the Hungarian Embassy and the consulate in Bucharest.

"The Romanian Foreign Ministry communique refers to the violation of international legal norms, when it was precisely the Romanian party who were the offenders in this case. In this context, it should be recalled that it was the Romanian Government which abrogated an international agreement by closing the Hungarian Consulate in Cluj-Napoca, explaining the move by similarly ungrounded charges as now.

"The Hungarian side pointed out on both occasions that it was striving to foster friendly, neighbourly ties with the Socialist Republic of Romania and its people. Our efforts, however, can only be successful if the Romanian authorities do not allow our relations to be ridden with awkward police provocations".

New Hungarian Samizdat Paper in Transylvania

AU2111101788 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19-20 Nov 88 p 4

[Peter Martos report: "Against Misery and Repression; Hungarians Found New Samizdat Paper in Transylvania"]

[Text] Vienna/Budapest—The editor of a former East European samizdat magazine presents its successor— a frequent phenomenon among the emigres in the West. It is, however, unusual that a Romanian citizen, who has ended up in Budapest, announces in Vienna the existence of a new Hungarian samizdat paper in Transylvania. This is exactly what happened on Friday [18 November]: Attila Ara-Kovacs spoke about the magazine KIALTO SZO (shouted word, also exclamation mark), which is being produced by fighters for the rights of the Hungarian minority in Romania. Ara-Kovacs publishes the HUNGARIAN PRESS AGENCY OF TRANSYLVANIA in Budapest, which documents the repression of the minorities.

KIALTO SZO has a predecessor—ELLENPONTOK (counterpoints), a samizdat magazine edited by Ara-Kovacs and poet Geza Szoecs, who lives in Geneva today, from the beginning of the eighties. Under the same name a cultural magazine was published in Transylvania between the wars; today's authors, however, consider themselves admonishers: "Working instead of cursing and wailing, instead of dreaming and begging." In Romania "repression of the minorities will cease only if the majority, too, no longer lives under the yoke of tyranny. Misery and discrimination against the nationalities are two poles of one and the same system."

At an event in the Yurt Theater in Budapest's People's Park, Tibor Fenyi presented a list with about 50 names of Romanian citizens who have been deported from Hungary. Particularly crass is the case of Virgil Pirvu, spokesman of the Romanian civil rights movement "Romania Libera" (Free Romania) in Hungary: The activist's residence permit for Budapest, which was originally valid until May 1989, has been withdrawn. Since he left Romania illegally, he is now threatened with several years in prison at home.

Other details also show Budapest's caution toward Bucharest. Thus, all of the about 20,000 Romanian citizens who have fled to Hungary have to sign a statement that they will not engage in political activities.

Gyula Horn Discusses NATO Talk on Defenses

LD2011101488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 Nov 88

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Hungary is prepared to make public data regarding its military budget and its armed forces in the European disarmament process which is to be realized in the future. Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, caused great attention with this declaration at the NATO parliament, if only because it was the first time in the existence of the organisation that an official representative of one of the WTO [Warsaw Treaty Organization] member states was invited to its General Assembly. This development was called 'historic' by the Western press. In his speech, the state secretary mentioned that in the past 4 decades, the economic orientation of the East, including Hungary, had become one-sided, the European connecting links which had evolved historically, and which were characteristic of the period before the second world war, had broken.

The rearranging started principally in the second half of the eighties.

How can the mutual dependence, European stability be maintained? And, what effect does this have on the internal relations in individual countries, principally on their economic circumstances? These questions have particular significance when we heard this week, that the deputy chairman of the National Planning Office spoke at one of the National Assembly committees about the regrouping of the defense and internal affairs budgets. On the basis of the report, the budgets of both portfolios would increase by 6 billion forints each.

In the following interview, Gyula Horn answers questions from Jozsef Laszlo. We apologize in advance for the poor quality of the recording.

[Laszlo] You were the first East European politician who was able to speak at the NATO General Assembly. Among other things, you said it is an anachronism that foreign troops are stationed in various European countries. This declaration of yours aroused rather a great deal of attention, to put it mildly. The Western European press took this up. You also said that various forces, both in the NATO countries and in the WTO countries, are to a certain extent interested in confrontation. What did you mean by this?

[Horn] I would like to emphasize for the sake of precision that this did not feature in the address, but following the address, there were questions and answers for over 2 hours. During this time one of the representatives asked when the Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Hungary. Well, in connection with this, I emphasized that it was my conviction that the fact that foreign troops are present in Europe is a remnant of World War II. Precisely for this, we regard this as a kind of anachronism at a time, amid circumstances where the objective factor of being dependent on each other, mutual dependence, has come into being. The situation which has developed must in all events be changed. But we will begin the work in December this year, or at the beginning of next year, at the European Disarmament Conference. So, we will get down to working out and laying down the details of the concrete disarmament measures. This must also definitely touch on the question of foreign troops stationed abroad. So, in this European disarmament process, we should get around to both withdrawing Soviet troops from Eastern Europe, and withdrawing of U.S. troops from Western Europe. So, the answer is complete in this way.

[Laszlo] This, therefore, means there is an end to the war, to those conditions which developed 43 years ago?

[Horn] Now, the European states and countries have become so much stronger that they can guarantee the European territorial status quo which has developed, with their own armies, national defense forces.

It is my conviction that the time will come for the withdrawal of troops stationed abroad, and this would in no way weaken European military relations. On the contrary, for the creation of a joint European home it would be beneficial from the political point of view and from every other point of view.

[Laszlo] Going back to the previous question, not just within NATO, but also within the WTO, there are forces which are interested to a certain extent in confrontation? So does this mean that in our countries, too, there is a kind of military industrial complex, a kind of lobby like this?

[Horn] No, it does not mean this at all. As the new thinking started, however, and mainly the practical realization of this, in the framework of this, in the Soviet standpoint, in the Soviet professional and political press, it also comes increasingly to the surface that very many things must be changed in our military policy. For, our conception in connection with the whole army, defense forces and so on, in many respects, too, is still the remnant of the Stalinist way of thinking, system.

Also, I consider it a natural phenomenon that whoever serves in the Army, particularly in leading positions, does have determined existential interests; in the sense that naturally there are very serious requirements regarding the army, also within the WTO. For the satisfying of these requirements, a great deal of money, and investment means are needed. Obviously, those who have to take care of maintaining the level of the armed forces are carrying out a difficult struggle to ensure the material means necessary for this.

It is not a question of those who deal with arms manufacture pocketing great profits, making profits, but in its existence, in the development program connected with the whole sphere, concrete human interests do appear. I consider extremely worthy of attention the thinking which has just come out in the Soviet Union, of how the whole army could be reorganized in a new way, including, therefore, also that a very significant reduction be carried through in the numbers in the army, its armaments and so on. This can be compared to the Yugoslav or Swiss model, that the emphasis be on the organization of a people's defense, and that the numbers, weight of professional soldiers, the professional army, be significantly, considerably reduced.

If we want to keep step with the NATO modernization programs, we without doubt need to place emphasis on quality. This development cannot be envisioned either, without (?additional) investments. However how can a people's economy struggling with serious lack of capital, lack of investment means, be it the Soviet Union, or Hungary, bear further and further expenditures? So, it is my conviction that qualitative development, too, can only be ensured if in other military areas, that is—primarily in the quantitative area, we carry out a significant reduction.

[Laszlo] In Hamburg you also said that the failure of Gorbachev's reforms would lead to dictatorship or chaos in Hungary. How did you mean this?

[Horn] Well, once again, I was not quoted precisely by the press. For there was a question as to whether there was any kind of mutual effect (?of) of the changes, restructuring underway in Hungary and the Soviet Union. I said there was a very close mutual effect. The tensions accumulating in society, and within this primarily in the economy, show that the necessity for a radical restructuring has become a question of vital importance. Not everyone agrees with this, all the more not because they are not capable of change, but because these changes touch the existential interests of very many people, (?mainly) those working in various apparatuses. If it is not managed to bring success to the Gorbachev restructuring, rebuilding, then what variant is offered us? The tensions would continue to exist, what is more, they will increase further. This must be quieted down in some way, and so on. It could happen that in the face of this, a very hard line in the interests, of, so to speak, putting to rights, or making order, would arise.

[Laszlo] But there are examples from the near past, and not too distant areas, that this kind of method does not lead to success. More precisely, it results in one thing, that a country can lose 5, 6 years.

[Horn] Or that it can lose its perspective.

Horn's 'Candid Appearance' Viewed

AU1711140188 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 17 Nov 88 p 2

[Uwe Bahnsen commentary: "Hungary Wants To Break the Wall"]

[Text] Hungary's Deputy Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, the first high-ranking representative of an East Bloc country ever to attend a NATO meeting, staged a candid appearance before the North Atlantic assembly in Hamburg. He certainly prepared himself well prior to his departure, and for this reason we Germans are well advised to take careful notice of what he announced. It is true that Horn did not essentially deviate from the line that has been adopted by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, which includes measures to strengthen cooperation between the blocs and to reduce military factors in interstate relations within a "solid framework." However, the guest also adopted tones that made everybody listen attentively.

This applies to the statement that the presence of foreign armies in European countries constitutes an "anachronism;" to the admission that there had also been "advocates of confrontation" on the Eastern side (whereas communist propaganda always detected such activities only in the West); and to the remark that the human rights record of a state determines its relations with other states. When submitting the proposal to create a basis on an all-European scale for joint activities against human rights violations, the state secretary from Budapest may have had in mind the fate of ethnic Hungarians in Romania. He must understand, however, that we Germans find this idea interesting in connection with our fellow citizens on the other side of the Wall and behind barbed wire.

The Germans always were and still are in favor of "breaking through the walls of the bloc system." However, shots are being fired—by an alliance partner of the Hungarians—at those who try to surmount this wall. This constitutes a major obstacle to progress in the direction suggested by the Hungarian official to the NATO parliamentarians. The other stumbling block was mentioned by NATO Commander-in-Chief Galvin in the assembly's Military Committee: So far, the Soviets have not reduced their military potential. They produce weapons at a level that corresponds to that of 1985 when Gorbachev assumed power—a total of 280 battle tanks per month. The diplomat, however, displayed a readiness for a differentiated analysis on the part of the Eastern side.

Grosz Concludes Official Visit to France

Press Conference With Mitterand

LD1911045388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] The official working hours were long over in the French capital when Karoly Grosz had a final discussion with Francois Mitterrand. The guest and the host met the journalists at 2000 in the evening. At the press conference, first the president of the French Republic and then the general secretary gave a brief opening speech in which they evaluated the talks.

[Begin recording] [Mitterrand in French with superimposed Hungarian translation] I have to say that the visit of the head of state who is sitting here with us has made it possible for us to take a big step forward, to understand each other better; and I hope that these negotiations will be followed by a fruitful exchange. We have spoken about various things—our bilateral relations, Europe, and the world situation. I cannot repeat everything that was said. Your questions will help us in this respect.

[Grosz] In the course of its history, the Hungarian people have often drawn from the intellectual source which French intellectual life, French culture have provided for them. The Hungarian people are facing a new challenge. They have to respond to the questions formulated by a more modern, more up-to-date, more demanding world. The present day Hungarian leadership counts on the advice of ohters, their experiences. We draw on the experiences of our Eastern European friends, but we also rely on the experiences of the Western European workers' movement, Western European intellectual life, Western European state work and economic organizations.

Beyond our bilateral relations, the talks with the president of the Republic also touched upon the topical issues of the European continent. We also exchanged views on the topical questions of other regions of world politics. On the fundamental issues, our positions are extremely close or identical. Naturally, in the course of the negotiations there were very constructive and multifaceted exchanges of views, with the prime minister and the foreign minister as well. We also met outstanding personalities from the sphere of economic and financial life, among them people who have been cooperating successfully and constructively with Hungarian economic specialists, and also those who are only now planning to seek ways of cooperation. I am convinced that our present visit represents a modest but valuable contribution to the cooperation in which the president of the Republic plays an outstanding part.

I believe that the shared position, the shared outlook with which we look upon the world and our bilateral relations will provide a further encouragement for our people, our officials, the leaders of economic units, to utilize the possibilities at their disposal for the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. We are very pleased with the outcome of our visit. [end recording]

Meets With Other Officials

LD1911044288 Budapest MTI in English 2341 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Paris, November 18 (MTI)—As reported earlier, Karoly Grosz met Jacques Chirac in Paris on Friday. The talks centred on the possibilities of expanding cultural relations. Mr Grosz said that next year Hungary would like to make use of the Parisian experience in the events of the "cultural capital of Europe" because the title will be held by Budapest in 1995. The mayor of Paris offered his help, and added that he would like to mediate not only between the two capitals, but the two countries as well. According to M. Chirac, economic cooperation has good prospects as well. Mr Grosz shared the view of the mayor of Paris that Europe could not be divided along a border line into 'east' and 'west', because common civilization and common history supposed a united Europe.

Afterwards, Mr Grosz was driven to Lassay Palace, where he met Laurent Fabius, president of the French National Assembly.

M. Fabius was interested in Hungarian economic and other reforms and Hungarian-Romanian relations. Mr Grosz outlined the main tendencies of Hungarian economic reform efforts, and the related political ones, and then said that Hungarian political and ideological conceptions and practices differ so much from those of the Romanian leadership that there is no apparent result of dialogue for the time being. He stressed that Hungary has no territorial claims towards Romania, but would merely like to attain, there and in the relations between the two countries, the enforcement of the principles set down in the Helsinki Final Act. Mr Grosz said that to date, 12,000 Romanian citizens have received settlement permits in Hungary and more people are waiting for them. In this context, the main problem is that the number of Romanians who wish to migrate further is rising, and this will sooner or later lead to problems with neighbouring countries.

Mr Grosz then met Alain Poher, president of the Senate, in Luxembourg Palace. Following a brief discussion, M. Poher hosted a lunch in honour of the Hungarian party general secretary-prime minister. In his toast, M. Poher promised its support to the rapprochement of Hungary and the European Community, and proposed that Hungary also build relations with the European Parliament. In His reply, Mr Grosz stressed that Hungary is intensifying its economic and political relations with France, Britain and the countries of the Iberian Peninsula. 'We not only wish to do more trade with you, but also want to draw on your rich political, social, and economic experiences', he said.

On Friday afternoon, former French prime minister Raymond Barre visited Karoly Grosz at his residence. The French politician showed great interest in Hungarian economic reforms.

Following this, the Hungarian party general secretary-prime minister attended a roundtable discussion at the headquarters of the National Council of French Employers (CNPF) with leading representatives of French economic and financial circles. A cooperation agreement has been in force between CNPF and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce since 1976.

On Friday evening, French President Francois Mitterrand and Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and prime minister, held a brief closing discussion in the Elysee Palace at which they summed up the results of their talks. A joint press conference was held afterwards.

President Mitterrand began by saying that his meetings with Janos Kadar in the past years had already made it possible for the two countries to become better acquainted with one another and gradually raise their relations to a higher level. The current visit made it possible for us to take big strides on the road to progress.

We leave France extremely satisfied, said Mr Grosz in a short statement, and continued, the Hungarian leadership counts on advice from others. We draw on the experiences of our Eastern European friends, but we rely on the knowledge of the Western European labour movement, intellectual life, and economic organizing activity, he said.

Our talks with President Mitterrand, apart from bilateral relations, also touched on the current issues of our continent, and we exchanged views on other current problems of world politics. I believe our views are identical, or are extremely close to each other on fundamental issues, said Mr Grosz.

The first question at the press conference was addressed to Mr Grosz: "Why did the Romanian refugees choose Hungary and not another European country?"

You should ask those who have settled in Hungary that question. In my opinion, their choice was probably influenced by the fact that the internal political culture and economic development of Hungary was sympathetic to them, said Mr Grosz.

Mr Grosz termed the production of pharmaceuticals, computer technology and the energetics industry as possible areas of economic cooperation. One of his remarks referred to the fact that, as the Eureka programme is more than a mere technical development conception, Hungary also wishes to participate in its conceptions related to culture.

Discussing this same theme, President Mitterrand said he was optimistic. The role and place of Europe is dwindling in the world, and we therefore have to mobilize all our forces so that our continent does not remain in this deteriorating situation, he said. I hope that our current meeting will also contribute to bringing the two sides of Europe closer to each other. In answer to another question, he said: American superiority is particularly pressing in the field of television programme production, and this, together with Japanese technology, floods Europe's television screens. Television programme production could be one of the prototypes of the possible areas of cooperation, as it is in our common interest to protect and foster our common culture.

In answer to a question by a LE MONDE reporter, the French president said that Hungarian-Romanian relations, and the issue of the Transylvanian refugees had also been among the topics discussed in the course of his talks with Mr Grosz. I stressed that from the situation of the refugees arises as an issue of human rights, which is not indifferent to me. He mentioned that countries which are concerned in the issue through some national minority, for instance, the FRG, have so far raised their voice in connection with the Romanian practice.

As the closing event of his Friday programme, Mr Grosz informed members of the Hungarian colony working in Paris, in the Hungarian Embassy, about current home political and economic policy issues of the country.

Returns From Trip Abroad

LD1911224788 Budapest MTI in English 2123 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who had paid an official visit to France at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand, returned to Budapest Saturday evening.

Before his visit to France, Mr Grosz paid a visit to Spain at the invitation of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Mr Grosz's entourage included Laszlo Major, head of the office of the HSWP CC and spokesman for the Central Committee, Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, State Secretary Ferenc Bartha, president of the National Bank of Hungary, Attila Gecse, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of trade.

On Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Karoly Grosz and his entourage met Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Geza Kotai, head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, State Secretary Miklos Raft, president of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Oszi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Jean-Pierre D. Lafosse, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Republic to Hungary, and Javier Rubio, ambassador of Spain to Hungary, were also in attendance.

Grosz Queried on Trip Abroad, Romanian Expulsion

LD2011133588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] We start our detailed report with a statement given by Karoly Grosz to our correspondent Elemer Csak, on his way home aboard the airplane yesterday. The prime minister and party general secretary first spoke about the economic significance of his negotiations in Madrid and Paris.

[Begin recording] [Grosz] The reservations regarding the Hungarian economy and the Hungarian political path-seeking has decreased. While, let's say, a year ago I rather felt that they looked at us in surprise, not very much believing that we would really do it, now I don't feel this any more. The tax system—much-maligned and criticized by us—the fact that it exists and operates at all was viewed with a kind of recognition. Of course, they do not have to suffer the same burdens from this as do the Hungarian consumers, and they do not know its contradictions and its elements needing correction as we do. However, the fact that we are acting and not just talking—is evaluated very highly by them.

They are familiar with the company law as well; they know what is in it, they know in what direction we want to take even further steps. In other words, I feel that in this respect confidence is greater and stronger today than it had been hitherto. It may be judged very well in the perspective of 1 year.

[Csak] You emphasized in both locations that you had learned, that you experienced a lot. What did you have in mind?

[Grosz] Of course I didn't primarily have in mind the organizational work of the economy but that, too, I thought of. My partners now, just like earlier in the United States, in the FRG, and in Britain, have raised the same kind of problems: On the one hand the complexity and cumbersomeness of the system of permissions, while on the other hand, the fact that there is no real partner for the organization of joint enterprises; it is simply impossible to comprehend this process.

In addition, 'The course of import countermanding has not been regulated. In other words, the regulation that lays down a counterdelivery of the same structure very much narrows the enterprises' room for maneuver because the enterprise itself cannot seek out on the Hungarian market the same type of product that the firm itself delivers. When preparing the draft regulations to assist the implementation of the company law these all will have to be taken into account. Also a very significant import liberalization will be accompanying next year's plan and this will give further opportunity to the enterprises. [end recording]

Elemer Csak then asked Karoly Grosz about the way in which the question Hungarian-Romanian relations was raised during his negotiations and about his opinion regarding the most recent developments.

[Begin Grosz Recording] We have said very clearly that we do not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Romania; we have said clearly that we consider as final the borders that have evolved after the Second World War; we have said, at the same time, that it troubles us that the Hungarian National Minority living in Romania are not able to exercise those rights that are laid down in the Helsinki document.

In addition to this, this most recent event, the measures taken against the diplomatic employee of the Hungarian Embassy in Romania, are unacceptable to us and we consider these simply incomprehensible. The aim and intention of this action must be decoded [Megfejteni], because what is formulated as an accusation against our employee is simply unbelievable to us. It is inconceivable that a Hungarian diplomat would steal a car; it is inconceivable that a Hungarian diplomat would cause a car accident without admitting responsibility; and to accuse a Hungarian diplomat of disseminating leaflets whose content is libellous and hostile toward the leadership of the host country—I do not know who could believe this. This is simply unbelievable to us.

We have confidence in our employees. We know whom we have sent abroad for service—not to mention the fact that the employee in question had worked to an extraordinarily high standard in the past, at home too, and had served the Hungarian-Romanian Economic Corporation well. Thus, I think that we still have to discover what the intention was of those who, in my judgment, are endeavoring to worsen Hungarian-Romanian relations.

More on Grosz Interview

LD2011212088 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI)—Returning from his visits to Spain and France, Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, replied to questions by the journalists accompanying him on board of the plane.

Mr Grosz said:
In the course of talks held by the president of the National Bank of Hungary and the Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister at the National Council of French Industrialists (CNPF), the chief executives of six large firms announced their intention to establish joint ventures in Hungary.

Mr Grosz said that his negotiating partners had raised the same problems in France as in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain. Namely, they complained about the complicated licensing procedure. On founding a joint venture, they have to negotiate with so many partners and authorities that they are unable to survey the process. Mr Grosz said that all this complied with the Hungarian experience and had to be taken into account when the legal rules concerning the implementation of the law on business associations are elaborated. He added that next year's plan would envisage a major liberalization of imports.

Q: You agreed with your Spanish and French negotiating partners that the results of political dialogue were not manifest in economic cooperation. Do you think your trip has brought a change in this respect?

A: A single trip cannot 'settle' affairs like shortcomings or contradictions in Hungary's economic management, a single trip cannot change attitudes and cannot create a qualitatively new confidence. This requires some time. The importance of these trips cannot be measured by forints or dollars and cannot be evaluated overnight. This is part of a longer process. The results will be manifest in a more dynamic economic cooperation. To this effect, we have to take confidence-building measures not only in the political but also in the economic field.

Q: Have the anxieties concerning the EEC plans for 1992 been eased?

A: Earlier Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and now President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told the same: The establishment of a single EEC market would not be directed against the nonmember states. On the contrary, besides promoting dynamic cooperation between the member states, it will open the gate towards other countries. The cooperation agreement signed with the EEC last September offers some advantages for Hungary for ten years, so we are from this aspect in a more favourable situation than the other states.

Q: If your resignation is accepted, this was your last trip as a prime minister. Do you think this will open a new phase in your political career and life?

A: It will not open a new phase. I will simply continue what I have done so far. I hope I will have more time for organizing party work. I think it will not bring any change in political life if my resignation is accepted by Parliament.

Q: How can the HSWP Central Committee promote what you agreed upon as a prime minister?

A: I don't think that the Central Committee should take a direct part in this work but if it fulfils its original function of being the most important workshop of policy-making, it will create a firm background which is indispensable for the implementation of any agreement by any government. The policy pursued by the HSWP can greatly strengthen confidence which I think is growing towards the Hungarian reform programme. If the HSWP is not consistent, then the government will make efforts in vain. It has been long known in the world that the parties are playing a great role in shaping the political processes of the socialist countries.

Q: Your negotiating partners in Spain and France raised some questions concerning the Hungarian-Romanian relations. To what extent do you think they have accepted the Hungarian position on this issue?

A: This issue was not included in the programme of negotiations. However, when my negotiating partners, discussing international affairs, expressed their opinion, we also expounded our position. I think our principled standpoint was met with sympathy in both countries. We said that we did not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Romania, and unambiguously declared that we considered the post-war boundaries as final. We did not conceal, however, that we are anxious because the Hungarian national minority living in Romania is not allowed to exercise its rights laid down also in the Helsinki Final Act. Practically, their language is not accepted as an official language, and Hungarian education shows a declining trend. The values of Hungarian culture reach the Hungarians living there with difficulties, if at all, and we don't experience anything that would promote cooperation between the two countries and undisturbed relations between the Hungarians living there with their mother country and their relatives in Hungary.

The measures taken against the Hungarian Embassy diplomat are unacceptable for us and we consider them to be simply incomprehensible, Mr Grosz said. We have to explore the aims and intentions behind the affair because the charges brought up against our diplomat are simply incredible for us. It is inconceivable that a Hungarian diplomat steals a car, it is inconceivable that a Hungarian diplomat causes an accident without assuming responsibility, it is inconceivable that a Hungarian diplomat is disseminating leaflets whose content is libellous and hostile against the leadership of the host country. This is simply incredible for us. We know exactly whom we send for diplomatic service, and we trust in them. We know that the diplomat in question used to work excellently at home and served Hungarian-Romanian economic cooperation with good will at his post. I think we still have to answer exactly what intentions are governing those who, I think, strive for worsening Hungarian-Romanian relations, Mr Grosz said.

KISZ Conference Opens, Hamori to Resign

LD1811171688 Budapest MTI in English
1518 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI)—The national conference of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) opened in Szekesfehervar Friday in the afternoon attended by 650 delegates representing 700,000 KISZ members, and more than 400 invited guests. After the introductory speech of Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee who is resigning from his post, the participants are to discuss in section meetings issues related to the renewal of KISZ and the convening of the union's 12th congress. The two-day conference is to survey the topical social and economic problems concerning young people, and, according to the preliminary programme, on Saturday delegates are to decide on personnel issues.

KISZ Elects Imre Nagy First Secretary

LD2011043688 Budapest MTI in English
2243 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)—After the section meetings that lasted until Saturday dawn, the national conference of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) continued in Szekesfehervar in the morning. Imre Nagy, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, summed up the experience of the debate and the proposals for amending the documents.

The participants formulated in the section meetings that they want a society that is based on communities and families, quickly reacts to changes, protects the miniority and guarantees continuous social mobility. They advocate a socialism which is based on the social ownership of the means of production, guarantees high living standards, attains the social control of the state, and serves humanist goals.

After long debates, the delegates decided that the KISZ would operate as the youth organization of the party, in a strategic alliance with the HSWP, but without direct party guidance, in an autonomous way. They declared that KISZ strives for a dialogue and alliance of interests and action with the youth who do not belong to the union, and with their organizations on the basis of equal rights, without eluding political debates either. The conference decided to convene the KISZ congress for the middle of next April and until then KISZ members are not allowed to join other youth organizations. The delegates decided that they would protest, through the KISZ Central Committee, concerning the Bucharest provocation against the Hungarian diplomat. The conference decided that, before the meeting of the government and KISZ leaders on December 7, the union would stage a mass demonstration, calling attention to the housing problems of young people.

The KISZ national conference elected Imre Nagy first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. Mr Nagy, who used to be secretary of the KISZ CC, was elected with 386 out of 620 votes.

Imre Nagy was born in Sarvar in 1957. He took his maturity examination in Szombathely in 1976, and completed his studies at the faculty of mathematics in the Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Science (ELTE) in 1982. Member of the KISZ since 1972. In 1982 he was elected KISZ secretary of ELTE. From 1984, deputy head and from 1985 secretary of the university and college council of the KISZ CC. He was elected KISZ CC secretary in the 11th KISZ Congress in 1986, and member of the HSWP CC in the national party conference in May 1988. Imre Nagy is married and has a daughter.

New Youth Group Opens First Congress

LD1911231988 Budapest MTI in English
2215 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)—The first congress of the Federation of Young Democrats (FIDESZ) began in the Jurta Theatre of Budapest on Saturday. Founded in March this year, FIDESZ is composed of some 2,000 members, mainly university and college students. On Saturday, some 500 young people gathered to formulate the political programme of the youth organization.

According to the draft programme presented to the congress, FIDESZ demands to create a state of law in which interests and views are manifest in freely organized political organizations and parties, parliament is the trustee of people's sovereignty, and the economy is determined by rationality, instead of ideology. The draft programme includes some long-term goals, for instance Hungary's neutrality, the self-government of workers, a stable welfare policy guaranteeing a living, full enforcement of the rights of national minorities and the effective efforts of the nation in favour of Hungarians living beyond the borders of the country. To this effect, FIDESZ would like to form a coalition and cooperate with all democratic social and political forces.

According to the programme of action, which is also discussed by the congress, FIDESZ regards parliamentary democracy based upon a multi-party system as the most efficient political system.

The FIDESZ congress is to continue on Sunday.

Kadar To Miss Session After 'Minor' Surgery

LD2011203688 Budapest MTI in English
1839 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) Janos Kadar, President of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, will be absent from the next session of the Central Committee on November 22 because he had undergone a minor microsurgical operation on his right hand, announced Laszlo Major, spokesman for the HSWP CC, in "A HET" (THE WEEK), a political magazine of the Hungarian television Sunday evening. The spokesman said that Mr Kadar would have to rest after the operation and that there would not be any other reason for his absence.

Jewish Group Vows To 'Combat Antisemitism'

AU2111083988 Paris AFP in English
0234 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, Nov 21 (AFP)—Some 600 people founded a "Federation for the Support of Jewish Culture in Hungary" here on Sunday, vowing to combat antisemitism.

The fight against antisemitism, which members say is on the rise in Hungary, will top the federation's agenda, the founding members said at a press conference.

"Antisemitism is spreading in Hungary," said Endre Rozsa, a member of the group's 18-member steering committee.

"It has always been strong, but at present it is expressing itself more openly than in the past."

Another member said the federation would "follow carefully" developments relating to Jews in Hungary, and comment on them where necessary.

Mr. Rozsa said it was not only up to Jews, but to "the whole of Hungarian society" to combat antisemitism.

He also expressed satisfaction at Hungary's decision last September to move towards a renewal of diplomatic ties with Israel. The announcement was followed by a visit from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the first by an Israeli leader to any Eastern bloc country.

Members of the steering committee strongly criticized the long-standing National Committee of Hungarian Jews, in particular for selling off large amounts of Jewish relics for "practically nothing."

They noted that one of Budapest's synagogues had been turned into a sports centre for boxing and fencing, and another was being converted into a headquarters for the stock exchange.

In common with most other East European countries, Hungary was occupied by the Nazis in World War II, and most of its Jewish population was deported to death camps.

20 Pacifist Dissidents Arrested in Wroclaw

LD1911194888 Hamburg DPA in German
1856 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Security service officers arrested about 20 dissidents associated with the "Freedom and Peace" pacifist movement in Wroclaw today. The information service of the banned trade union Solidarity reported that the dissidents had gathered in a flat to discuss a new underground journal THE FUTURE TIME (CZAS PRZYSZLY). Among the arrested are the founder of "Freedom and Peace", Jacek Czaputowicz, and leading members Marek Adamkiewicz and Jan Rokita.

Paper Doubts Walesa Will Meet Miodowicz

LD1911053088 Warsaw PAP in English
2315 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 18—"I am not at all sure that the meeting (between Lech Walesa and Alfred Miodowicz) will come about," wrote a commentator of the "TRYBUNA OPOLSKA" paper. Excerpts:

"One hears that Mr. Walesa has been striving for this for seven years. He probably made a mistake because it was exactly Mr. Walesa who seven years ago was kind enough to reject participation in a meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp. Later on, for nearly a year, trade unions were suspended and did not have any leaders and when the law of November 1982 restored them and when they began to form, Lech Walesa did not want to accept this and announced their total boycott, deeming that only "Solidarnosc" was worthy of the term trade union. But even if he did not think so, he could not right away propose a meeting with the chairman of the OPZZ because such a post did not exist for one more year. At most, therefore, he could have wished for talks with Miodowicz for, say, four years plus. We nevertheless know very well that he did not want that then as well.

"But people change. The authorities also did not want to meet with Mr. Walesa for a long time and now they do, a change could therefore have taken place in Mr. Walesa too. Something however tells me that such is not the case. This is evidenced by the delaying of the round table as well as the fact that Walesa delegated... Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik to hold technical talks on preparations for the meeting with Miodowicz, in other words he delegated people who are the least suitable to pave the way for reconciliation with anyone who even came close to the regime."

Walesa, Kiszczak Hold Talks 18, 19 Sep

LD1911160288 Hamburg DPA in German
1529 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, on Saturday again met Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak. This conversation lasted more than 3 hours, according to information from Solidarity circles. Walesa returned to the building of the Episcopate in Warsaw at about 1600; he is staying there during his Warsaw visit.

According to information from well-informed circles, which has not been denied either by Solidarity or by the government, he already had an initial talk with the interior minister on Friday evening. These talks have come about as a result of mediation by the Catholic Church, in order to get the stalled preparations for the roundtable talks moving once more.

Communique on Talks Issued

LD1911172188 Hamburg DPA in German
1601 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, concluded 2-days of talks with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak today. A communique says that the talks are to be continued later "to achieve a drawing closer of positions." The meeting had been held at the invitation of Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the bishops' conference. Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek, Bishop of Gdansk Tadeusz Goclowski, Spokesman of the Episcopacy Alojzy Orzulik, and Solidarity adviser Tadeusz Mazowiecki also took part in the talks.

The discussions were held in great secrecy. In reply to journalists' questions Walesa merely said that "minimal" progress had been achieved. It was a matter of a political decision with the goal of pluralism in Poland. The aim of the new contacts was to get the stalled preparations for a roundtable meeting moving again.

The communique indicates that the two sides have obviously not come much closer together. Solidarity is demanding a declaration of goodwill by the government in the matter of trade union pluralism, following party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement that several trade unions in one enterprise was not possible in the forseeable future.

End of Talks Reported

LD1911175588 Warsaw PAP in English
1648 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 19—General Czeslaw Kiszczak and Lech Walesa met in Warsaw on November 18 and 19 at the invitation of secretary of Poland's Episcopate Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. The meeting was also attended by Stanislaw Ciosek, Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Father Alojzy Orszulik.

It was agreed that the talks would be continued with a view to bringing the stands closer.

Oppositionists 'Ready To Share Responsibility'

AU1011121388 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 6 Nov 88 p 1

[Marcin Krol article: "Opposition Minimum"]

[Excerpts] In the past few months statements have been made about opposition in Poland. These statements, which contain general evaluations, treat supposed opposition as an entity which is in actual existence and assert that representatives of the opposition have refused to accept posts in the new government or that the opposition should assume a constructive stance, if roundtable talks are to produce results that are advantageous for all people. [passage omitted]

Opposition against communist power has existed in Poland since 1944 and for a brief time was represented or expressed in an organized and legal way by the Polish Socialist Party. After that interlude, it has never had any such legal representation, because the Solidarity movement did not formally constitute opposition, despite its undoubted political aspects. That is why the present situation, when the authorities talk with the opposition, is ambiguous because we do not really know which social bodies are to talk with one another. Even the authorities are not absolutely sure of that, although the PZPR's leading role is quite obvious in this regard. However, the fact is that an "opposition" body as such simply does not exist in our country. [passage omitted]

If proposed talks are to bear specific results, for which we all are waiting, a situation should develop in which these talks produce an opposition minimum. What is this minimum?

First, opposition should exist in the form of social bodies organized under normal procedures. Second, a specific compromise, if only temporary, should be achieved with the authorities with regard to the scope of free political activities by those opposition bodies. [passage omitted]

In a normal situation, opposition involves the struggle for power. Opposition, which in its political implications does not now exist in Poland, may at times shelve its struggle for power and enter a government coalition. That has happened in various countries during particularly difficult times. That could take place in Poland, if it were possible to set up a coalition, a task which requires not only the good will of possible partners, but primarily the political existence of partners. Roundtable talks may materialize in the present way and composition precisely for the reason that the Polish opposition, which exists in fact, does not exist politically. In other words, the authorities, which would like to consult representatives of the opposition on various problems and to ask them to share in government and in decisionmaking, has no one to consult and ask. [passage omitted]

The existence of opposition means that it possesses elementary opportunities to influence the public, but the very fact that censorship run by the government exists, drastically reduces such opportunities. Without an access to the mass media, the possible opposition faces a hopeless situation.

The existence of organized political opposition presents an obvious risk to the authorities. That is why it would be necessary to set up a kind of tribunal consisting of representatives of all political and social trends in Poland which are ready to cooperate. [passage omitted] However, such a tribunal will fulfill its task only if it is composed of the people who have been delegated by most varied groups and factions and not of the people who have been coopted in line with principles that are never clarified to the end. [passage omitted]

We must clearly realize that the time of most varied murky bargaining is over and that Polish public life must take its course in the full glare of light and along the lines that are as close to normal democratic procedures as possible. Either the authorities really want accord with the opposition for the sake of all of us, in which case there is no need for primitive attacks against the individuals who represent the factions that are unable to participate in public life and in which case it is necessary to recognize the existence of opposition and to come to terms with the practical consequences of this existence, without fearing to lose ultimate control. Or the authorities refuse to reach accord, and in such a case they can suggest that the opposition does not want to participate and bear joint responsibility, which the opposition is unable to want as long as it does not exist.

Of course, one could wait. Various official and unofficial opposition publications are in existence. There also exist most varied factions, which are often threatened by intellectual sterility, because they lack the opportunity to test themselves in practical activities, although they have such real prospects of development. That is why one may wait and think that everything will settle itself by itself, but in such a case one would be responsible oneself for all results. I repeat: I am convinced that oppositionists exist now in Poland who are ready to share responsibility for the country, because, although they are aware of risks, they know that it is necessary to share responsibility. However, I would be surprised if they were ready to share that responsibility without a mandate, that is, if they did not insist on being authorized and delegated to share that responsibility by some openly operating faction and if they did not reach a basic accord with the authorities as to the scope of their mutual relationships while governing the country.

That is why saying that the opposition does not want to share responsibility for the country has to be seen as an unnecessary and baseless manipulation of words, one that bodes no good, except that all this is just one-upmanship that seeks to make it impossible for the opposition, which must be first brought into existence, to share such responsibility. If that is so, then everything becomes clear. Clear and hopeless.

Transcript of Urban's 15 Nov Press Conference

AU2111062188 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Nov 88 pp 1, 5, 6

[Transcript of press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 15 November]

[Text] Urban: Yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee was very important, because the committee adopted drafts of two great legal enactments, which basically affect the economic relations in Poland and which will trigger further changes. The first draft is the bill on economic activities. This bill represents crucial modifications to the previous bill on economic activities, one which was withdrawn from the Sejm at the request of M. Rakowski when the Sejm made him premier.

The new bill, which includes the important proposals submitted during national discussions, has been pruned of various restrictions and is more radical and consistent in character. Freedom of economic activity which needs no permit except a simple registration, must not be restricted by various executive regulations. Only a few economic activities, such as, for example, the production of medicines and trading in alcohol, are exempted from that freedom, and this provision is included in the bill, which introduced the complete equality of the production sectors with regard to the principles of loans and the flow of manufacturing materials. Since no political and economic conditions exist in Poland under which large-scale private ownership can reappear, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee decided to propose that artificial barriers that determine the extent of manpower in non-public sectors be abolished. The same principles of taxation will be imposed on all enterprises, regardless of their character. Of course, this uniformity should not be taken to mean that a shoemaker should pay the same taxes as a car plant. This is not so.

The other bill concerns the performance of foreign capital in Poland. The bill is consistent with those proposals submitted by experts and social organizations that went very far to ensure freedoms and advantageous conditions for investors in Poland. The bill contains an additional taxation guarantee to the effect that taxes must not exceed 60 percent. This tax maximum can be reduced for all sectors through various concessions based on the principle that these concessions are available to anyone, regardless of the form of ownership, who engages in activities that are legally protected. For example, considerable tax concessions are provided for foreign enterprises or for Polish-foreign companies that produce for export. Enterprises will be able to freely spend the cash they earn, including most of their hard currencies, in line with the principles proposed by the bill.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee adopted the bill on convertible currency, which will supplement the laws on foreign capital and economic activities. A great stride will be made toward a free currency market in Poland, and this will be of crucial importance for a free flow of convertible currencies in the public-sector economy. Next year, we will be able to freely sell and buy 10 times more convertible currencies at the exchange at a given daily rate than is the case now.

I am unable to give you more details today, because I have already been indiscreet enough. The necessary details will be known in a week or so when the government has adopted the bills.

Let me add a political commentary to what I have said. The adoption of the radical version of the bills that are of fundamental significance for future economic conditions in Poland, beginning with 1989, shows that the government seeks to rapidly change the crux of the economic rules. It also amounts to a practical realization of national accord by Rakowski's government, because the bills in question are based on concepts and ideas that had originated in various communities and orientations. These concepts do not smack of compromise, but are in principle at one with the most far-reaching proposals concerning economic freedoms, the market game, and multisectoral competition based on the same principles and conditions of performance for all sectors. That is why, when representatives of opposition communities are interviewed by western television and radio stations and are so fussy about Rakowski's government's haste in making reforms, without waiting for joint debates about the shape of reforms, they make it obvious that they put their parochial interests above the interests of the country and people. This means that they are interested in making sure that the reforms that are so indispensable for the country are not implemented without them, rather than in making sure that the reforms which they say are necessary for Poland are implemented.

But Premier Rakowski proposed that representatives of the constructive opposition should participate in his government, which means that he proposed to them a direct sponsorship of those reforms and of other reforms that are equal to the challenges of the future. They did not respond to his proposals. The roundtable could have been in session for a long time now and could have helped to formulate the proposals for economic solutions. It is not our fault that the roundtable is still not in session.

Seeing that Rakowski's government is realizing reforms, various oppositionists continue to make antireform statements. "No adventurer of the Rakowski type will be able to achieve anything positive with such methods," an interviewee declared in DER SPIEGEL on 7 November. In the interview he gave to Radio Free Europe that was broadcast on 12 november, Aleksander Hall, a less prominent representative of the opposition, said: "The present governing team wants to bring about economic reforms through the method of imposed solutions and by surprising the people, and it wants to postpone or perhaps never engage in the political dialogue with the opposition." When the implementation of the reforms was sluggish, the opposition was not satisfied. It is still dissatisfied now, when reforms are being carried out in a radical way. Such is the logic of political egoists, who are interested in the individual parochial interests of the opposition groups, and not in the good of the country.

The draft legal enactments have been adopted by the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, under the leadership of Vice Premier Ireneusz Sekula, for the purpose of changing economic conditions in such a way as to facilitate the implementation of those democratic transformations that the party seeks to implement, stressing the interdependence of political and economic transformations. In other words, the decisions made by the Council of Ministers Economic Committee have a political dimension and constitute the realization of national accord, because they are rooted in the views that have been expressed by various factions at public meetings and by the Polish and foreign press. The fussiness I have mentioned and the statements that assert that the important thing is with whom the talks are held, and not what they are about, are of little meaning. Our train is gathering speed and will not wait for late travelers, people who practice a policy based on repeating the word no.

We can expect that, very soon, the government will accelerate changes, including political changes, in various areas.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee also adopted the plan to consolidate the economy. This plan is based to a great extent on previous Central Committee findings, but still does not include the important part of it which concerns the detailed economic rules for enterprises and for the center of power with regard to prices, wages, and taxes. The consolidation plan will soon be completed, and the associated changes in the budget, the socioeconomic plan, the credit plan, and so on will be carried out. The consolidation plan provides for leases, purchases of shares and bonds by work forces, and various forms of mixed ownership.

Since the government has begun to really accelerate the reforms proposed by the 10th party congress and the following Central Committee plenums (please consult W. Jaruzelski's speeches in this connection), various representatives of the extreme opposition are continuing to oppose reforms in order to keep up their policy of opposition for opposition's sake. We have already been told that the opposition will prevent the closure of unprofitable enterprises, although it has always censured the government for tardiness in this regard.

On 12 November, former Solidarity activists issued in Gdansk a statement, which begins:

"Rakowski's government intends to close down at least 100 large industrial enterprises without consulting the leading economists. The premier, and not market conditions, is to arbitrarily determine the fate of enterprises."

This is nonsense. The list of about 100 enterprises includes some which are in a critical economic condition. Their natural fates are different. They are threatened with bankruptcy, but they can look for funds and can be granted loans if they change their production, if they divide, and if they merge. They could go bust if the program to put them on their feet fails. Some of them may be liquidated this year or may be restructured by government decrees issued under special powers. However, none of that is the dominating aspect of our conduct.

That statement also includes various demagogical demands that, for example, every inmate of a workers' hostel should be given his own apartment. The activists behind that statement possess millions of dollars from abroad, which are used to pay for the strikes in our country. There is nothing to prevent those activists from paying for apartments for workers instead of financing strikes.

On 9 November UPI reported that, when addressing Warsaw University students, oppositionist Maciej Jankowski called the present reforms (I quote): "a mixture of 19th century wild capitalism, bureaucracy, and the totalitarian system swimming in a red gravy together with militia clubs." UPI also reported that Jankowski had said that the government should begin realizing genuine reforms.

I would certainly say that our radical adversaries are becoming humorous, but for the fact that their indifference to the country's interests is not humorous at all.

However, it is hard to be poker faced when one hears that some dozens of people have begun a hunger strike in a Katowice church in order to obtain the release of 60 persons detained on account of a demonstration. The comicality of the situation is caused by the fact that none of those 60 persons has ever been detained. Actually, six persons were detained briefly for interrogation and then sent home. That is why those people on hunger strike have now changed their demands and want some other unrealistic concessions to be granted instead.

We take a serious view of the 11 November demonstrations in seven large towns, because they were marked by degenerate conduct and by political brutalization of the accepted standards of behavior. Those demonstrators threw stones at the militiamen and at the militia cars and tore up streets in Gdansk to build barricades, which no one manned after they had been built. In Krakow an anti-Soviet action was taken in that demonstrators tried to stage a march to the consulate of the USSR, precisely the country which played such a outstanding role in helping Poland to regain its independence 70 years ago.

The Western press gave great publicity to and exaggerated those events. In view of that, let me also add my commentary to the numerous Western commentaries, namely, that the Western press would have done better to ignore all those excesses.

Everyone agrees that this year's celebrations of the 11 November anniversary were of a comprehensive national character. They united all Poles in contemplating the great event, namely, that Poland regained its independence 70 years ago. That is why one could expect that all those who are in favor of national accord might have expressed such sentiments during the national celebrations at the monuments and graves of those who created the Second Republic. Those celebrations constituted an honorable opportunity to march together to the accompaniment of the tunes sung by the legionnaires and to the accompaniment of other people's tunes, without having to make any political concessions at all. But one segment of the opposition took a stand against nationwide celebrations, and the remaining segment did not condemn the excesses committed by the first segment.

That was yet another occasion when our obvious efforts toward national accord were rebuffed by a segment of the opposition. Such opposition for opposition's sake is quite different from the opposition in the name of some different program or of some different approach toward the country's good. Opposition for opposition's sake and the underlying petty obstinacy are, unfortunately, yet another harbinger of the process of the degeneration of democracy and pluralism at the incipient stage of their development.

Dag Harlvorsen, ARBEIDERBLADET: I thank you for calling me your dear friend, but I must say that I cannot be a friend of the information policy practiced by your government. It is ridiculous to inform television viewers about last Friday's demonstrations in Poland by showing them just some dirtied walls in Nowy Swiat Street. I regret that neither the television newscast nor PAP provided extensive reports on those demonstrations so that we were compelled to use opposition sources. How does the government explain this departure from openness?

Urban: I agree that Polish Television should have shown the aggressive actions of the demonstrators.

John Daniszewski, AP: Mr Minister, I have two questions. One is about Mr Miodowicz's interview for TRYBUNA LUDU, in which Mr Miodowicz alleges that he and Mr Walesa will have a television discussion on trade unions. I would like to know the government's reaction to that proposal. My second question is: What is General Kiszczak's reply to Lech walesa?

Urban: There is no reason for the government to respond to those proposals. However, I think that all members of the government will be most interested to watch the television discussion in question. This is my answer to your first question.

As to your second question, I have nothing to say in the matter raised by it. Preparations for the roundtable are continuing.

Sroczynski, GLOS ROBOTNICZY: People often say that the government is able to work efficiently only when the opposition to it is good. What kind of opposition does Premier Rakowski's government expect? Does the government think that it would be advantageous for it if in Poland we had an opposition that observes legality?

Urban: I agree that it would be good if opposition observed legality. I think that opposition which works out alternative concepts and puts them forward only if they are realistic and if they observe the requirements of business accounting, and which engages in serious discussions on constructive issues would be a great help in government work. Let us hope that such opposition will come into being one day, because we can see that certain segments of our opposition are oriented that way.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Another question about the TV discussion. Are you saying that the government would have nothing against it? Walesa says he has been suggesting something like this for a long time. What about censorship? Are there guarantees that the whole discussion will be transmitted live?

Urban: I represent neither television nor the censorship. I was asked what the government thinks, and I said I was interested in watching and listening to this discussion. I am not a television producer or censor. Besides, I would not know how to be a censor, because it is a very difficult job.

Matti Hoviseppa, KANSAN UUTISE, Finland: Cardinal Glemp has said that Poland and the Vatican are close to establishing diplomatic relations. Could you comment?

Urban: I am not familiar with this statement. In fact, I do not know which statement you have in mind. In any case, we have said many times that we want full diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and we hope that such an elevation of relations will occur at the right time, which need not be too far away, for example, in a few years' time.

Boguslaw Turek, UPI: I have two questions. You mentioned the need for a constructive opposition, and it seems that there is such an opposition, only the government is brushing it aside. There is an attempt to legalize a very necessary "Solidarity" social fund, but the government is brushing it aside. Apart from that, it appears that Bujak wanted to set up his own fund for families with many children in Ursus. He failed to make it legal. Why are these moves by the opposition being thwarted?

Urban: I do not think your information is correct. Mr Bujak's fund has been legalized. However, I do not have much information about it, and that is why I thought it had not been legalized, but it has. As far as the other fund is concerned, the matter is being settled. Many new associations of an opposition-like nature have been legalized, and soon the government will place before the Sejm an associations act that will fundamentally alter the criteria for granting legality to groups that wish to take advantage of the status of an association and act based on respect for the Constitution.

Boguslaw Turek, UPI: My second question: Can one expect a bigger allocation of paper for Catholic publications, especially TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which has had a circulation of 80,000 for the past 8 years and to which it is very difficult to subscribe? As far as I know, in order to get a subscription, one has to wait until a subscriber dies.

Urban: I do not know how to answer this in a frank manner. These issues are the subject of talks by one of the sub-commissions of the Joint Government-Episcopate Commission, and apart from that this is one of the results of the general paper shortage in Poland. It is not just church publications that are complaining about this, but practically every single publication.

Gemma Aizpitare, EFE: Mr Minister, the GAZETA BANKOWA brought to light the underlying reason for the Gdansk shipyard's failure to turn a profit, namely, the rate at which a ruble price is fixed for vessels whose prices were negotiated in dollars. The effect of this is that a vessel sold to the USSR costs one fourth of the price that would have to be paid in, for example, Poland. What I would like to know is whether the Rakowski government has enough determination to put this situation right?

Urban: To provide a proper answer to your question I would have to make some preparations, that is, to find out exactly what calculations are involved. However, the reports that you cited may have presented things in rather a simplified way, because the Soviet Union pays partly in dollars, to cover the dollar cost of what is bought for the vessels exported to the Soviet Union. However, it is widely known that our trade with the Soviet Union is based on an artificial exchange rate and that this sometimes works to the disadvantage of some Polish exports. On the other hand, the exchange rate works to our advantage for imports of basic raw materials such as crude oil, iron ore, and so on. Thus, viewed in terms of the balance of trade as a whole, it is very advantageous. Both sides are currently seeking to make exchange rates more realistic. However, this is something that requires multilateral agreements and, at the same time, there is also some resistance to such plans. The Polish Government is resolutely striving to bring about the introduction of realistic exchange rates. However, it is not solely a question of our own determination, because agreement also has to be reached between quite a number of sides. Nevertheless, I am surprised that the very same people who for years have been writing and kicking up a fuss about the fact that exporting ships built by the Gdansk shipyard to the Soviet Union is unprofitable are now expressing profound regret about these exports being reduced as a result of the closure of the Gdansk shipyard.

Eugeniusz Smolar, BBC: Mr Minister, you were very emphatic in your treatment of the opposition's stance on economic issues. However, would the government not acknowledge that the economic reform must enjoy confidence, must be able to make accurate projections about the way in which the situation will develop, and be able to mobilize the broadest masses to work hard and make a lot of sacrifices? Does the government not fear that making decisions such as the one to close the shipyard without consulting anyone will make it impossible for even the more moderate, loyal opposition—to say nothing of center and extremist opposition groups—to adopt a more positive stance with respect to government economic moves?

Urban: Of course, you are right that the government wants confidence and, as you put it, to mobilize the masses to work hard, although we have not been using this kind of language for years. However, over the last few years we have never noticed that the Solidarity opposition mobilized the masses to work at any time or to be effective at doing so. This makes it very difficult to believe that holding talks with a group of intellectuals and displaying mutual respect and a readiness to listen will mean that the working masses will start working harder and in a way that is better organized.

Second, it is not true to say that the shipyard was closed without consulting anyone. The government's plan for closing the shipyard appeared several months ago. It was submitted to the management of the shipyard and to everyone else there. Meetings were held in the various shipyard departments, and the plan was discussed and criticized. In response to it, a counterplan was drawn up by the shipyard, and it was designed to prevent a closure by proposing changes to the structure of the shipyard and the economic system under which it operates. The present government familiarized itself with the plan and deemed it inadequate and unconvincing, as some of the positive changes proposed in it could and should have been made a long time ago and as it was high time to take the radical steps demanded by society. So, the government decided to close the shipyard. Thus, to a certain extent the issue was discussed with those who are affected most directly. It was also the case that consultations were held with academics and technical experts connected with the shipbuilding industry, and they were not very supportive of the plan, as is usually the case with people who are loyal to their branch. No radical economic move could be made in Poland if it were to be made conditional on the outcome of consultations with those branches of industry that are in any way affected by it.

Deborah Seward, AP: Mr Minister, could you tell us how many people were detained throughout Poland during the alternative events that were held to mark the 11 November independence anniversary, and how many people were injured during them?

Urban: Eight people were detained altogether: Six were detained as a preventative measure and two were detained for committing public order violations. Five people were detained in Poznan, two in Wroclaw, and one in Slupsk. They were detained for a period of 48 hours, that is, to be quite clear about it, they were locked up for a number of hours. However, 39 people were taken to militia offices for questioning and were later released. Cases involving five people were directed to misdemeanor courts and legal proceedings were initiated with respect to two people, who are suspected of having caused damage to militia vehicles by throwing stones at them. You asked how people were injured. There were no serious injuries. One case of grazed knees and one of grazed shoulders were reported in Katowice. So, there were only two people involved.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: Mr Minister, I find it rather difficult to accept the government's assurances that it is ready and preparing for "roundtable" talks with Solidarity and the opposition. This is because I have been told that the church will not take part and neither will those people who acted as intermediaries during the preparations for a roundtable. Could you tell us whether the government is still using church channels in order to prepare for the talks, or is the government using the church to a lesser extent or not at all?

Urban: I can only repeat what I have already said, that is, that preparatory work is still in progress.

Jacek Wedrowski, INTERPRESS: Mr Minister, today, as well as at the last press conference, you talked about what the shipyard was like and what was wrong with it, but what we would like to know is what will happen to it?

Urban: The closure of the shipyard will come into effect on 1 December. The closure will take place gradually in accordance with the liquidation plan. The Gdansk shipyard will close down completely once work is finished on the final ship that is still being built. This will take at least 1 and ½ years and no more than 2 years. As they complete their work, the various departments will be closed down. Quite a number of offers have been received for the shipyard's assets. Many new companies will be established on the site.

"Unimor" wants to manufacture television sets and components for televisions on the site.

"Igloopol" wants to produce farming machinery and equipment.

"Megat" wants to use some of the boiler-making facilities that already exist on the site to produce boilers for industry.

Talks are already taking place, or are being started up, with foreign companies that are interested in using the shipyard's assets. Companies that produce parts and equipment used by ships and the shipbuilding industry will remain on the site and will sell their products to other shipyards. Breakers' yard equipment is important in this respect, and a company specializing in this, ship repairs, and refitting will be set up. It can be assumed that the appropriate machinery and equipment will be taken over by the repair yard. There is a possibility that more repair equipment and machinery will be installed if a foreign contractor wants to invest in such a facility. If that is not the case, the equipment will be sold to other shipyards.

The liquidation plan will be completed by the end of November, but it can be modified after that as offers are received. It will be presented by the shipyard director on 1 December, and after that date he will oversee the closure of the shipyard. Many new enterprises producing a wide range of goods and providing various services will operate on the site of the shipyard.

At the end of November, the liquidator will also announce how many and what type of skilled workers will be needed to complete the vessels still being built. The companies that are going to set up plants on the site and use shipyard assets will also describe their needs. As people are dismissed, they will be hired by the new companies being established on the site, by other shipyards, and by other enterprises.

As we know, Premier Rakowski said that in the light of press reports about workers feeling wronged, he will send a special representative of his to Gdansk to work with local institutions and trade unions in order to look after the work force's interests.

Henryk Sroczynski, GLOS ROBTONICZY: You mentioned that there are still four vacant ministerial posts. Thus, I would like to ask if Premier Rakowski is still trying to expand the coalition-like character of his cabinet?

Urban: The offer still stands. My answer was that the communities that could put forward candidates think that the time is not ripe for that, that a greater degree of accord is needed. So, when the time is right, the offer will become more pertinent. Of course, I am not saying that it will apply to the same people. That is very unlikely.

Yusif Mahid, WAFA Agency: Mr Minister, early today, at the Palestine National Council session in Algeria, the chairman of the PLO announced Palestine's independence in a statement which says that in addition to relying on hope, peace, and love in its struggle the Palestinian state calls on the United Nations Organization, which bears a particular responsibility with respect to the Palestinian people and peoples and countries all over the world that love peace and freedom, to help it accomplish its goals. This means putting an end to the tragic fate being suffered by the Palestinian people by ensuring its security and seeking to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land. Mr Minister, what is the Polish Government's position on this proclamation?

Urban: I am not familiar with it yet. So far, the Palestinian authorities have not addressed any requests to us. I would like to remind people that Poland maintains full diplomatic relations with the PLO. The PLO has an ambassador in Poland who is accredited to the chairman of the State Council.

Zbigniew Satala, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Mr Minister, it has been widely known for a long time that middle-level administrators and managers have been slowing down the implementation of reforms in Poland. People are irritated by excessively large voivodship level administrative apparatuses, and the enormous bureaucratic machinery of various associations, chambers, and voivodship level union organizations, such as those of the cooperative movement, for example. One year ago, speaking in this very hall, I asked about the possibility of reforming this tier. The reply I got was that it would be reformed immediately. Is this reply still valid? Can one expect the reform to move downward, down from the center?

Urban: I think that this question has been put in something of an old-fashioned way. It smacks of what was fashionable a season ago. The reform process is being slowed down in various ways. It is certainly true that such elements are strong at the administrative middle level, but they also exist much further down, very far down the ladder, as well as at the very top. The middle tier is being reformed. This is the case according to our reports on reductions in staffing levels in the Ministry of Industry, and the elimination of corporations—reductions in employment in these structures that group together mines—because the elimination of corporations is what is important in this respect. These are the latest steps that have been taken to impose limits on the administrative apparatus. However, more important steps of this kind will not be of an administrative type. Quite simply, all those middle level structures in Poland that are maintained with funds that are worked into production costs will disappear. Only those structures that the economy and enterprises need will remain, as enterprises will pay for them out of their profits only if they want them to exist. I guess that economic pressures will cause a lot of these structures to be streamlined, and they will be limited to those that are really necessary. The same process will take place in the cooperative movement as a result of demonopolization and the effect of various economic mechanisms. This process will also be aided by the operation of pay mechanisms that will make pay increases for office staff dependent on staff reductions to a great extent. I have provided something of a simplified picture. Quite simply, it will be a system under which office chiefs will be assigned certain quotas; if more people are employed, wages will be lower, if fewer people are employed, higher wages can be paid. I think that all these mechanism will introduce greater efficiency into this area of life. Many people who are opposed to the reforms will leave, not only as a result of the operation of these mechanisms, but because they will simply be unable to adapt, to display the requisite skills, and to be useful under the new system. Their number will gradually decline as they move to other fields.

Yuriy Skvortsov, TRUD: In connection with the work on the plan to consolidate the national economy, I am interested in your assessment of the place and role of Polish-Soviet trade and economic relations, including Premier Rakowski's latest visit to Moscow.

Urban: It is very difficult to relate the economic consolidation plan directly to Polish-Soviet cooperation. As we know, the Soviet Union is our biggest trade partner. Exports to the Soviet Union constitute 24 percent of Poland's entire exports, and Soviet imports 26 percent of Poland's entire imports. The Soviet Union supplies us with such basic products as crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, cotton, raw fertilizers, and timber, plus durable consumer goods like washing machines. We export to the Soviet Union processed goods, products of the textile and electrical industry, and so on. Quite simply, during Premier Rakowski's visit emphasis was placed on the importance of cooperation and of a desire to expand it. However, the National Economy Consolidation Plan is a plan aimed at Polish economic units which, knowing the needs of the Soviet market and Soviet partners, aware that practically no enterprise in Poland can develop without this cooperation, and possessing new tools for shaping their own economic policies, will be able to establish a more attractive position for themselves vis-a-vis Soviet cooperating enterprises or vis-a-vis the Soviet market in general, and will be able to do so independently. These enterprises will also aim more boldly toward the international division of labor, because there are major reserves still inherent here.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I would like to know how Soviet shipping operators have reacted to the news about the closure of the Lenin shipyard.

Urban: I do not know. Please ask them.

Renate Marsch, DPA: I have a question on a different subject—passports. As of 1 January, Poles will no longer need invitations in order to travel to the West. Until now, Polish consulates in the West have been charging considerable sums of money in order to stamp these invitations. Will Poland waive this income, or will there be new kinds of tourist fees? Second, the voivoda of Szczecin has suggested that Poles should be allowed to take with them up to $500 without any declaration. What does the government say?

Urban: Of course Polish consulates will no longer receive income from stamping invitations, and they will not impose any new fees. However, the Polish consular service assures the authorities, including the Ministry of Finance, that it will expand other services, as a result of which the incomes of consulates will not diminish. To answer your second question, there have been many suggestions, and I am sure the state authorities will consider this one as well.

Deborah Seward, AP: Can you tell us why Austria has been selected as the first Western country to be visited by Premier Rakowski, and what the purpose of this visit is?

Urban: The visit by a Polish premier to Austria was decided upon before M. Rakowski became premier. Immediately after his appointment by the Sejm, my boss confirmed to the Austrian Government that he would come at the appointed time. In this way, he wished to stress the importance which the Polish Government attaches to relations with Austria, a country with which we are on amicable terms, a country that belongs to the West in an economic and political sense and does not apply and never has applied sanctions against our country, a country that avoids interfering in our domestic affairs, a country with which cooperation is exemplary in practically every sphere. No wonder, therefore, that it was the premier's wish to pay his first visit to a country with which we enjoy good relations and to which we are joined by common history and many sentiments. I also think that the current reinstatement of Austro-Hungary would be incomplete without the participation of representatives of Galicia.

Yusif Mahid, WAFA Agency: Poland is actively involved in UN forces in the Middle East. It was present in the Sinai, and is now present in the Golan Heights. Apart from that, you have always said that Poland supports the struggle of the Palestinian people. In that case, what practical steps will the Polish Government take at the United Nations in order to make Israel pull out of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories?

Urban: As I have already said many times, Poland supports multilateral solutions based on a multilateral peace conference that guarantees the fulfillment of the hopes of the Palestinian people and a safe existence within safe borders for every country in this region. The chances for a peaceful multilateral settlement of Middle Eastern problems are increasing, and Poland will certainly foster this process at the United Nations and at the political arena generally.

Evelia Maitret, Mexican TV: Concerning the information carried by yesterday's TV news and today's press about the delegalization of the Independent Students Union, why was the statute and structural proposals submitted by this union for registration the same as the ones that existed the last time the union was made illegal on 5 January 1982? What is the logic in this? I find it illogical, especially when one considers the fact that organizations like the Pen Club and Writers Union had no problems with being reinstated as far as their statutes and structures are concerned.

Urban: I have this press report in front of me. It is more exhaustive. It says that those who wanted to have the union legalized violated the law, and that its registration could lead to other violations of the legal order. Therefore, these are important reasons which the PAP report mentions, for example in SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

Independent Party Denounces Soviet 'Slavery'

AU2111145988 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Nov 88 p 2

[Unatttributed report: "Without Comment—From the Debate Preceding the Roundtable"]

[Text] Countrymen! Seventy years have passed since Pilsudski, at the head of his legions, proved that the Poles "are capable of winning their independence." And yet are we, who have been languishing in Soviet slavery for 44 years, doing anything to return to freedom? Someone will say that there have been attempts. There was 1956, 1970, 1980, and 1988, but obviously it was not possible to gain freedom. Communism [komuna] is stronger, he will say. But is it really?

Pilsudski had as many as three adversaries, backed by powerful armies and an indifferent world opinion. We have one weakened communist system and a sympathetic public. All we lack is courage and determination.

Whom did history favor—Dmowski, the pro-Russian legalist, the supporter of small steps, or Pilsudski, who believed only in himself and in what he could seize from the enemy? The marshal did not bargain with Dzerzhinskiy. Instead, he placed a gun to Dzerzhinskiy's head and took what was his. We lack this determination. We are even afraid to want anything!

We give ourselves a smaller margin of freedom than that offered to us by communism.

How much longer will we give communism the chance to survive and prolong its life by means of cowardice cloaked in realism?

Enough of pacts with the Reds!

Enough of "roundtables" and agreements! It has to be said openly that we will never again enter into any agreements with communism, and that we must prepare to form a legion in order to regain a free and independent Poland. No one will ever give us anything for nothing. Let us not be afraid of sacrificing blood!

The Polish Independent Party, Gdansk branch.

Boeing Planes Leased for LOT Airline

AU0911092888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 88 p 4

[PAP report: "Boeing Planes for LOT Airline"]

[Text] The Government Press Bureau reports: Having considered the proposal submitted by the LOT Polish Airline and having consulted the minister of transport, shipping, and communications, the premier approved the plan to lease three Boeing wide-body aircraft for LOT Airline and instructed the minister to issue the necessary permit.

The permit is for long-range aircraft to provide Atlantic and intercontinental services.

It is expected that the leased aircraft will come into service next year when crews have been trained and the technical base has been set up.

The lease will not affect the state budget and balance of payments, because it will be financed by loans which LOT Airline will repay from its hard currency profits.

The new planes will increase the LOT airlines' passenger capacity on international routes to help accommodate all prospective passengers.

Czyrek Pays 3-Day Official Visit to Austria

Meets With Vice Chancellor Mock

LD0511001988 Warsaw PAP in English 2208 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 4—Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary and Chairman of the Sejm's Foreign Committee Jozef Czyrek met for talks here today with Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock. The discussion focused on international issues with special attention being paid to the East-West dialogue and prospects for further development of the CSCE process. Polish-Austrian relations were also discussed.

Czyrek also met here with chairman of the SPOe [Austrian Socialist Party] parliamentary floor group and SPOe Vice-Chairman Heinz Fischer.

Holds Talks With Austrian CP Head

LD0511225388 Warsaw PAP in English 1628 GMT 5 Nov 88

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 5—On the last day of his Austrian visit, Political Bureau Member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met Saturday with chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri.

Czyrek briefed Muhri on activities and plans of PUWP which would help accelerate the process of reforming the economy and state, while Muhri presented his party's activities in defence of interests of working people and against unemployment.

Assesses Results of Visit

LD0511225688 Warsaw PAP in English 1907 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 5—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary, Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Committee Jozef Czyrek wound up on Saturday his three-day official visit to Austria paid at the invitation from Peter Jankowitsch, chairman of the Austrian Parliament's Foreign Committee.

Before his departure Czyrek told PAP that his talks with representatives of the Austrian Government and political parties forming the ruling coalition focussed on the key problems of internal and foreign policy of the two states and questions connected with Polish-Austrian relations.

Austria, as the talks have confirmed, belongs to those states which do not resort to setting conditions connected with the internal policy of a given country in developing bilateral relations or cooperation in the international arena. Such is also Poland's stand on the issue. This concordance of stands makes Polish-Austrian relations durable and not dependent on unrelated circumstances.

Many international issues were also discussed. The Austrian side came out for Poland playing an active role in the international life, for normalization of our relations with Western partners and for their development with such economic organizations as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Poland and Austria proved to have very similar stands on the European problems, and in particular that of the CSCE process. Both Poland and Austria are for a prompt conclusion of the works of this meeting and adoption of a concrete mandate for further activities in the area of strengthening security, confidence and cooperation in Europe.

The sides stressed during the talks the need to work out a concrete programme of dynamic development of Polish-Austrian relations, which could be adopted during Premier Rakowski's visit, and next put into effect to the benefit of both nations and international cooperation in general.

On the whole, the talks in Vienna were in tune with both the spirit of traditionally friendly relations between Poland and Austria and the current trends in the international relations, Jozef Czyrek stressed assessing his Austrian visit.

Cypriot Foreign Minister on Official Visit

Iakovou Arrives 7 Nov

*LD0811085488 Warsaw PAP in English
0154 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus Yeoryios Iakovou arrived in Poland today for an official visit paid at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski.

The visit resumes the political dialogue between the two states. In 1974, the then Polish minister of foreign affairs paid a visit to Cyprus. The current visit is an occasion to discuss the state of bilateral relations, exchange views and evaluations linked with international problems vital for both countries as well for the entire continent.

After the greeting ceremony at the Warsaw Airport, Minister Iakovou laid a wreath at the Tomb of an Unkown Soldier.

The Cypriot guest was received by Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski. During the meeting the two assessed bilateral relations between Poland and Cyprus, focusing especially on trade and economic relations. The sides expressed the will to further expand cooperation in various fields.

Today, Yeoryios Iakovou also called on Speaker of the Sejm (parliament) Roman Malinowski who stressed during the meeting that the Warsaw talks of Minister Iakovou are an important link in the all-European dialogue serving disarmament and the increase of mutual confidence in Europe. Parliaments have a vital role in this process.

Malinowski reviewed the major aims which guided the Polish initiative to hold in Warsaw in November of this year a meeting of chairmen of parliaments of European states, the U.S. and Canada. The Sejm speaker expressed the conviction that the presence at the Warsaw meeting of representatives of the Republic of Cyprus will allow for establishing working contacts between parliaments of the two states.

Minister Iakovou expressed his country's support for Poland's proposal and presented Cypriot peace initiatives, activities in the Nonaligned Movement and in the region of the Mediterranean.

Received by Jaruzelski

*LD0811233588 Warsaw PAP in English
2130 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 8—Today, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou, now on an official visit to Poland.

Both sides expressed their interest in expanding bilateral relations in all areas.

They stressed positive influence of the general improvement in international climate on the development of cooperation and solving regional conflicts worldwide. The sides pointed to particular role of small and medium-sized states in this process. In this context, they pointed to problems of security in central Europe and the Mediterranean. They voiced hope for a lasting and equitable solution to the Cypriot problem.

Present was ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to Poland Mikhail E. Sierifis.

More on Talks With Olechowski

*LD0811234188 Warsaw PAP in English
2006 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 8—Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus Yeoryios Iakovou is continuing his official visit to Poland at the invitation from his Polish counterpart Tadeusz Olechowski.

On Tuesday, the two foreign ministers presided over the Polish-Cypriot talks here. They noted with satisfaction the improving climate of the international situation which also significantly favours the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts.

Minister Iakovou briefed the Polish side on the Cypriot president's talks with the leader of the Turkish community on the island with a view to regulating the Cypriot problem. Minister Olechowski said that Poland was observing with satisfaction negotiations between the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus which began in August this year under the auspices of the U.N. secretary-general, and expressed the hope that they would be conducive to a lasting and just settlement of this question.

The two ministers also discussed the issues linked with the state of bilateral relations in politics, economy, science and technology. They showed interest in the increase of two-way trade between Poland and Cyprus.

Also on Tuesday, the Cypriot visitor went to Krakow where he was led around the city's monuments and places of interest.

Tonight Tadeusz Olechowski gave dinner for Yeoryios Iakovou. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Olechowski Address at Dinner

LD0811234288 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 8 Nov 88

["Olechowski's Address (abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 8—We observe with hope the intensive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, its positive influence on the improvement of the international climate, the increase of mutual confidence and progress in the disarmament process. It creates greater possibilities for the participation of small and medium-sized states in the shaping of the international situation, in the enriching of the infrastructure of detente and cooperation.

From the consciousness of this role, from the feeling of co-responsibility for the future fate of the world and peace, as well as from the traditional Polish activeness for disarmament and security grew the initiative of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, known as the Jaruzelski Plan. Its realization would contribute to an increase of security in this part of Europe which is at present the site of the biggest concentration of armaments.

We expect an expedient and positive conclusion of the Vienna CSCE meeting and a passage to negotiations on a qualitatively new level.

With esteem and deep sympathy we regard your country's activeness, developed both on the United Nations forum, the Movement of Non-Aligned States as well as in the CSCE process.

Poland gives its full support to initiatives aimed at establishing a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, to the dousing of the flashpoints present in that region. In this context we expect with particular attention and hope that the talks undertaken under the auspices of the U.N. secretary-general between both societies in Cyprus will lead to a lasting and just settlement of the problem, which has divided your country for so many years.

We maintain our consistent stand, unequivocally speaking out for the respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its status as a non-aligned country. The talks which we have conducted have shown a far-going convergence of our views on issues of peace and security, basic in today's world.

I am deeply convinced that the development of cooperation between our countries will bring our nations even closer together and will constitute our joint constructive contribution to the act of strengthening the friendly and mutually advantageous relations both between our countries as well as all the states of Europe.

Diplomatic Incident Implicates Hungarian

AU1911162988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 88

["From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/11/1988—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania informs:

On the evening of November 14, 1988, around 20:40, a number of Romanian citizens informed the militia bodies of the capital that leaflets with an anti-Romanian, antisocialist character slandering our party and state policy were distributed from the car with the licence No 00 231 [number as received]. The Romanian citizens managed to stop the car and surrender its driver to the militia workers. The fact is noteworthy that soon after the car was stopped, the consular secretary of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic and a diplomatic staff member of the embassy came there, without being announced or summoned.

It was found out at the militia bodies of the capital that the car from which the leaflets had been distributed belonged to the Bucharest Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic and was driven by Karoly Gyorffy, commercial counsellor. There was one more person in the car, that had a housekeeping job with the Hungarian diplomatists of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Bucharest ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic was invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the morning of November 15, 1988, where he was given a note addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the Hungarian counsellor Karoly Gyorffy's very grave actions, incompatible with the diplomatic status. On the same occasion, wishing to settle the matter in the spirit of Romania's steadfast policy of promoting relations of friendship and good neighbourliness between our countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic was requested to recall the Hungarian diplomatist from his office, mentioning that if the proposal would be accepted, the Romanian authorities would not take further steps and would not publicize the Hungarian diplomatist's actions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, instead of thoroughly analyzing the grave actions of diplomatist Karoly Gyorffy and of appreciating the Romanian party's wish not to have the relations between the two countries worsened, told the Romanian Embassy in Budapest that the Hungarian diplomatist was not guilty and that he would not be recalled from his office. On the evening of November 18, 1988, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic released a declaration whereby, in flagrant contradiction with the facts—for which unquestionable evidences exist—it defended the Hungarian diplomatist's hostile actions and brought completely unsubstantiated accusations against the Romanian authorities.

Considering the anti-Romanian, antisocialist and provocative actions of the Hungarian diplomatist and the fact that he was not recalled from his office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic that Karoly Gyorffy was declared persona non grata and that he had to leave Romania's territory within three days.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romanian requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic to take every necessary step for such actions not to recur and for the observance of the unanimously accepted norms of international relations stipulated in the bilateral accords and in the international conventions signed by both countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania reiterated Romania's wish to further work for the development of the relations of collaboration, understanding and good neighbourliness between Romania and Hungary and expresses its hope that, in turn, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic will endorse a stand that should accord with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of socialism and good neighbourliness.

Commission Session With Hungary Concludes

AU1911172288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/11/1988—Saturday, 19 November, the 21st session of the joint Romanian-Hungarian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest.

Analysis was made of the present stage of bilateral economic ties, the possibilities and ways conducive to further developing them, to increasing and diversifying economic and technical-scientific cooperation, especially in machine building, electronics and electrical engineering, chemistry and petrochemistry, transport and agriculture. New measures and actions were agreed upon for growing mutual goods exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry of Hungary, signed a long-term programme for economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic until the year 2000 as well as the session's protocol.

MTI Reports on Commission Session

LD2011040988 Budapest MTI in English
1728 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest, November 19 (MTI)—The 21st session of the Hungarian-Romanian joint inter-governmental committee for economic cooperation ended in Bucharest on Saturday with the signing of a protocol. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, and the Romanian delegation by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister.

On behalf of their governments, the two delegation heads signed the long-term programme of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000.

The sides evaluated how their previous resolutions had been fulfilled. They held it necessary to take further measures to develop touristic, financial and postal relations. Bilateral trade turnover is increasing year by year. Taking all bilateral relations with the CMEA into account, Hungarian-Romanian trade increases the most dynamically.

Simultaneously with the session, talks were held on next year's foreign trade protocol. In 1989, new Romanian articles, including Oltcit cars, are to appear on the Hungarian market.

The co-chairmen of the committee stated that the trade turnover could no longer be increased with the traditional methods so the sides would have to strive for establishing lasting production links and expanding the existing ones. on the basis of the industrial talks preceding the session, the parties determined new fields of cooperation. Cooperation could be expanded, for instance, in electronics, electrotechnics, production of colour and black-and-white tv sets, and the light industry.

The committee noted that the two countries' central planning organs had started preparations for plan coordination for the period 1991-1995. The representatives of the planning offices held talks on the new methods of plan coordination. The committee heard and approved a report on bilateral technical and scientific cooperation.

Mr Berecz met Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

Romanians Reportedly Shot While Escaping

LD1811180888 Hamburg DPA in German
1454 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna (DPA)—The "Hungarian Human Rights Foundation", the Hungarian human rights organization, stated in Vienna today that in the period from June until August 1988, at least 187 Romanians were shot dead by Romanian security officers while escaping to Hungary. Hungarian-Romanian civil rights activist Attila Ara-Kovacs, speaking at a press conference, said, with reference to alleged information from Romanian secret service circles, that in that time between 10 and 20 escapees per day would have been shot dead on the Romanian-Hungarian border. Ara-Kovacs reproached the Hungarian government for countering these events with a "policy without principles," as it deported Romanian refugees and also members of the Hungarian minority over the border to Romania.

French Journalists Expelled From Romania

AU1811150788 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] The Romanian authorities expelled two more French journalists from the country last week.

Pierre Blanchet, staff member of the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, and Photographer Gilles Luneau arrived in Romanian on tourist visas. On their 5th day in Romania, they traveled to Kolozsvar [Cluj] and wanted to talk to Doina Cornea, a former French teacher at the local university, who was fired from her job in 1983. The secret police who were keeping the street under surveillance stopped the two journalists and took them to police headquarters. Here, they were told that they are expelled from the country because of their "illegal and anti-Romanian activity." A couple of days earlier, the French ambassador in Bucharest had been summoned to the Romanian Foreign Ministry and told that, by abusing their tourist visas, the two French journalists "are carrying out anti-Romanian journalist activity" and should immediately stop meeting "persons who have anti-Romanian feelings."

According to LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, Mrs Cornea was arrested in 1987 after giving an interview to the French television station Antenne-2. In August this year, together with several other persons, Mrs Cornea sent a letter of protest to President Nicolae Ceausescu about the resettlement program accompanied by the destruction of villages, and called for stopping this program.

In September, Pierre Boceve, a journalist with LE FIGARO, was expelled from Romania under the pretext that, although he arrived in the country with a journalist visa, he deviated from his approved itinerary and also met with persons who were not included in his itinerary.

Ceausescu, Honecker End Official Talks 18 Nov

AU1811214488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1940 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 18/11/1988—The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, concluded on Friday, November 18.

The two party and state leaders continued their exchange of opinions on questions related to the development of relations between the two parties, countries and peoples and on current aspects of the world political life.

On behalf of the two sides, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic informed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Erich Honecker of the fulfilment of the recommendations the two party and state leaders made in connection with the identification of further ways to boost commercial exchanges, cooperation in and specialization of production, and cooperation in science and technology between Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

Essential aspects of the current international political life were approached, special attention being paid to issues related to the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world, the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, the establishment of a climate of detente, security, understanding and peace in Europe and in the world.

Emphasis was placed on the need to further strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of the communist and worker parties in the fight for the resolution of the cardinal problems facing mankind. The two parties reiterated their determination to develop their collaboration with the communist and worker parties, with the democratic parties and the national liberation movements, with the progressive forces everywhere for the attainment of all peoples' aspirations after progress, collaboration, and peace.

The determination of Romania and German Democratic Republic was expressed to cooperate ever more closely in the world arena, to contribute actively to the constructive settlement, in the interest of the peoples, of the major issues confronting mankind, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet, free of weapons and wars, a world of peace, understanding and collaboration.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at the productive results of the visit, considering the understandings reached on the occasion to open further prospects for the strengthening of collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, between the peoples of the two countries.

It was considered that the further, more powerful expansion of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural areas, as well as in other fields of activity was in the interests of the two peoples, of socialist construction in the two countries and served the general cause of socialism, peace, understanding and international collaboration.

A joint communique on the results of the visit was adopted.

More on Ceausescu's Return From Berlin

AU1811184488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/11/1988—Friday, 18 November, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, returned to Bucharest from the German Democratic Republic, where he had paid a working visit, invited by the general secretary of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

The Romanian party and state leader was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and other officials.

On arrival, at the Otopeni Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Mme Elena Ceausescu, by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Commitee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the government, representatives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations.

Present were the GDR charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest and embassy members.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Erich Honecker arrived together at the Schoenefeld International Airport, where the departure ceremony was held.

At the airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed most cordially by members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairmen of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of GDR, and other officials.

Present were the Romanian ambassador to Berlin and the GDR ambassador to Bucharest.

A group of Young Pioneers offered President Nicolae Ceausescu a fine bunch of flowers.

By the ramp, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Erich Honecker warmly said good bye. The two party and state leaders shook hands and embraced each other, expressing once more satisfaction at the talks conducted and understandings reached in Berlin these days and at the results of the visit.

Demonstrations in Pristina Increase, Continue

Repeal of Resignations Urged

AU1811160088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Dear listeners, here is our more extensive report from Pristina which was prepared by Kosta Krajincanic and Milivoje Mihajlovic:

[Recording of indistinct shouting by crowd] We do not want changes! We do not want resignations! Long live Azem Vlasi! Long live Kacusa Jasari! We have elected them ourselves! We do not want a new constitution!

This is what could be heard on this recording, which was made this morning on the streets of Pristina and in the Boro i Ramiz sports hall. The crowd also chanted: Tito, party; brotherhood and unity; Yugoslavia; we do not want resignations; we do not want changes.

The demonstrations started about 0900. A group of some 300 miners from the first and third shift of the Novo Brdo mine marched through the city carrying a picture of Tito and the Yugoslav and Albanian flags. The demonstrators stopped in front of the Provincial LC Committee building demanding that Azem Vlasi address them. Because nobody appeared there, they continued to march toward the Boro i Ramiz hall. On their way they were joined by some 1,000 people from Pristina, mainly young people.

Meanwhile, the hall began to fill up. When the crowd numbered about 3,000, the chanting of "We do not want to wait!" started to be increasingly frequent. The names of Kosovo leaders Remzi Koljgeci and Ekrem Arifi were also chanted. The crowd was again calling for demonstrations in front of the provincial committee building. After an hour the crowd proceeded toward the city center. About 1200, the largest groups were to be found in front of the Assembly building, the provincial committee building, and the Grand Hotel.

While the large groups of citizens were entering the city stadium, some 4,000 workers from Gnjilane, Kisnice, Suva Reka, Lipljan, Urosevac, and Glogovac were waiting in the Boro i Ramiz sports hall to be addressed by someone from the Kosovo leadership. Kacusa Jasari was greeted by ovations. She stressed that Kosovo needs a stronger and more united leadership. This is why, she warned, you are not right if you think that some Kosovo cadres are leaving under pressure. We must not allow this kind of street protest because it can only worsen the already grave situation, Kacusa Jasari warned. Bajram (?Giljmani) presented the workers' demands. He stressed that the workers oppose the resignations of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari and that they oppose unsubstantiated labels being stuck on them. This worker was loudly cheered, while Nedmedzin Lapastica was booed as soon as he said that this was not the way to resolve problems. Epem Bajrami warned that, as he said, one leader from Serbia wants to crush Albanians. He was interrupted by Kacusa Jasari, who said that she would leave the rally immediately if statements like this were made again.

At this gathering the crowd called for the suspension of the yesterday's decisions of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. After this the workers left for the city stadium, where at about 1330 there were more than 20,000 demonstrators. At the stadium one could hear the slogans: Do not resign; Azem—Smole; Long live Dolasevic and Zajic!

Today's demonstrations in Pristina, Urosevac, and some other place in Kosovo are a sad picture of the consequences of an incorrect policy in Kosovo which has been conducted for a long time, especially among ethnic Albanians. At the same time this is an absurd picture. Several thousand people who can barely make ends meet demonstrate against changes in society, against changes which promise a better life, better interethnic relations, and more unity and togetherness. All this is done under Tito's image, under a picture of the man who saw possibilities for progress and development only in changes.

We have learned that the Kosovo Presidency and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium are discussing the newly created situation at a joint session. The question, however, remains whether this kind of situation could not have been foiled, whether it was necessary to cause the crisis with the persistent refusal to carry out differentiation, cadre renewal, and establish personal accountability in the provincial committee leadership. Who is responsible for all this?

50,000 Reported in Streets

LD1811172888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1431 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, November 18 (TANJUG)—Over 50,000 demonstrators are holding protests today in Pristina, the capital of Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province, against last night's decisions by the provincial party committee relieving Kacusa Jasari of her duty as head, and Azem Vlasi as member of the committee.

The demonstrators—miners, secondary school and university students—are being joined by groups arriving from other parts of the province.

In a heated debate at last night's session of the committee, Vlasi—who was head of the Kosovo party until last spring—demanded concrete proofs of his responsibility for the failure to suppress the counter-revolution of Albanian chauvinists and separatists and for a continued migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

Demonstrators are also voicing full support to the 1974 Constitution, in opposition of the broadly accepted initiative of the Republic of Serbia, of which Kosovo Province is a part, to establish through constitutional changes the republic's full statehood on its entire territory.

They also insist that the political stabilization of Kosovo be carried out with changes in the present Constitution which, in the assessments of both the Serbian and Yugoslav party and state leaderships, practically grants state attributes to the province.

The demonstrations in Pristina will obviously have an effect on tomorrow's planned rally in Belgrade, which is expected to express full solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins who fled Kosovo under pressure from ethnic Albanian separatists and those who are still being persecuted in the province.

According to the latest estimates, over one million Serbs and members of other nationalities are expected to attend the solidarity rally in Belgrade tomorrow.

Marchers Continue Arriving in Pristina

AU1811164688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 18 Nov 88

[From the "One More Argument" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Good day, respected listeners. All eyes are directed at Pristina, where several thousand Albanians assembled to protest against yesterday's decision of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee plenum calling for the resignations of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari. Because Belgrade radio carries frequent bulletins on the latest situation in Kosovo, we have the latest news for the beginning of our program entitled "One More Argument." Here is our correspondent Miodrag Mihaljovic from Pristina:

[Mihaljofic] Good afternoon. Whatever one may want to call the things that are happening in the streets of Pristina, one thing is certain: There are more people in the capital city of Kosovo than ever before. Some people estimated that there are nearly 100,000 people here. There are so many groups that one cannot tell any longer in which direction the groups are moving. The largest crowd of demonstrators are gathered in Pristina's main street, Marshal Tito Street. The loudest crowd is a large crowed assembled in front of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building. At the same time, new groups are arriving in the city from everywhere, from all parts of the province. It appears that what happened at the city stadium before 1500 was only the first half of this dramatic day's events in Kosovo. Judging by the slogan that was heard in front of the provincial committee—We want the same tomorrow!—more dramatic events could take place. Slogans of support for Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari are also heard. More and more one can hear the song "We will give our lives for Kosovo" being sung.

[Announcer] Colleague Mihajlovic, we have also heard that a protest meeting is also being held in Djakovica, that the protest there is continuing because of the dissatisfaction concerning the outcome of last night's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. The number of workers, citizens, and pupils taking part in the protest is increasing, and according to some estimates there are some 15,000 people on the city streets and on the road to Pristina. Do you have any information on other cities in the province? What is happening there?

[Mihaljovic] A similar situation exists in Titova Mitrovica. The same situation probably also exists in Gnjilane and Urosevac, although large groups of workers have already arrived in Pristina this morning. However, they are now being joined by the citizens who finished working at 1500.

70,000 Demonstrators Reported

AU1811194188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Milivoje Mihaljovic and Kosta Krajincanic report from Pristina]

[Text] As we are reporting this, demonstrations are still continuing in the main street in Pristina. According to some estimates, which cannot be very reliable because all the streets are almost completely blocked by crowds, there are some 50,000-70,000 demonstrators. Some people have begun to disperse, while others are arriving from all parts of Kosovo. Those who remember the demonstrations of 1981 saw a similar picture tonight, except that there is no destruction and the slogans are different. The support is extended to the present leadership, especially to Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari. The most dominant slogan is: We do not want changes; we do not want the 1974 Constitution to be changed.

There are very few uniformed militiamen in the streets. The demonstrators in front of the provincial committee building were last addressed by Azem Vlasi, but his appeal that they disperse was not obeyed.

Kacusa Jasari, Azem Vlasi, Daut Jasanica, and Savo Komadinic addressed the crowds at the city stadium before 1500. They all warned that this kind of street demonstration only makes the already grave situation worse. Azem Vlasi had appealed to the assembled crowed to disperse even earlier, at the stadium.

Upon exiting the stadium some people were shouting: Let us do the same tomorrow.

Kacusa Jasari called this meeting as a meeting of brotherhood and unity.

At present, it is still uncertain as to how all these events in Pristina and many other places in Kosovo will end. It is also uncertain as to how so many people will return to their homes throughout the province as there is no organized means of transportation.

What could one say now other than to make a brief comment?

Although there were many references to brotherhood and unity, Tito, and the 17th LCY plenum, we cannot help but think that the demonstrations in Pristina have a completely different aim and background. This is best illustrated by the most frequently heard slogan: We do not want changes.

Not only the 17th plenum, but also all other party conclusions indicate that only through changes in political, economic, and social life can the crisis be overcome. This is why those who are well informed about the situation in Kosovo stress with reason that these demonstrations represent above all resistance to the new policy which Yugoslavia is trying to implement in Kosovo.

No Problems Noted

LD1811221388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Demonstrators in Pristina continue to "besiege" the building of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee in their opposition to yesterday's decisions of the LC Provincial Committee. At about 1600 today there were 10,000, then 20,000, and by 1700 more than 60,000 demonstrators. In the meantime new groups and columns of demonstrators from the suburbs and from other regions of Kosovo continued to arrive in the town.

By 1900, according to journalists' estimates, the number rose to nearly 100,000. In those moments Marshal Tito Street and all nearby streets and squares in the town center were jammed by masses of people, predominantly secondary schoolchidren, students, and in general young people.

Three police cordons are experiencing great difficulty in preventing people from entering the courtyard of the building where the leading bodies are in continuous session.

The demonstrations are continuing without incident. The people who took to the streets of Pristina seem to be well prepared for this action: They are behaving in a disciplined and restrained manner and are chanting the same slogans: "Tito - party," "We don't want resignations," and "Long live Azem and Kacusa." The demonstrations are by one nationality, but there are no nationalistic or separatists slogans to be heard. The impression is that everything, or nearly everything, has been planned, agreed upon, and uniformly carried out.

Internal Affairs Secretary Arrives

LD1811213188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, arrived in Pristina this evening. On his arrival he met with Rahman Morina, provincial secretary for internal affairs, and his assistants. As we know, they are discussing the current security situation in Pristina, where the demonstrators have not yet left the streets.

Koljgeci Warns Crowd To Disperse

LD1911015988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2220 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, November 18 (TANJUG)—In the joint estimate made by the Presidency of the Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, and the local Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the situation in Pristina, Kosovo's capital, is very complex now and there are misgivings felt lest it could last even tomorrow, Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, pointed out here this evening.

In both the city of Pristina and the province as a whole, there have been no offences of law and order so far and, so, no need for taking emergency measures which, within constitutional powers, lie within the competence of the provincial authorities, he emphasised.

The province's Presidency held a session at 22:00 hrs local time and obligated members of Kosovo's body of political activists to immediately address the gathered mass of people and persuade them to disperse, Koljgeci said. Also necessary is to stop any confrontations among nationalities, excesses or conflicts. No confrontation between the local population and the mass of gathered people should be allowed either, nor their possible destructive behaviour, he pointed out.

The activists should inform the masses in which places to find vehicles parked on board which Kosovo's people will be able during the whole night to leave Pristina and go home, Kosovo's Presidency president added.

If the situation in Pristina keeps worsening and complicating, we shall be compelled to take all constitution-provided measures, President Remzi Koljgeci told the gathered Kosovo inhabitants this evening.

"I am appealing to all of you to have us keep law and order and to you to go back to your homes, factories and schools. Do not allow that we become compelled to take measures which both you and we do not wish," Koljgeci emphasised speaking over Pristina radio.

Late into the night the number of demonstrators went beyond 100,000 people. They kept voicing, as reported before, their discontentment with personnel changes in the province's top party circles yesterday. So far, the demonstrators have kept rejecting all calls to disperse.

It was ten or so minutes left before midnight that the first groups of demonstrators started scattering, but minor groups are still in the streets.

Demonstrators Remain Outside Offices

LD1911010188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0038 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Sometime before 0200, about 5,000 demonstrators still remained outside the Pristina LC Provincial Committee building. They persistently refuse to leave and go home; and in reply to appeals to do so they shout slogans in support of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari.

Just before midnight several thousand demonstrators dispersed outside the provincial committee building and in neighboring streets. Buses were used to transport demonstrators who live outside the provincial capital.

Protests in Pristina Continue on 19 Nov

AU1911162688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Events in Pristina in Kosovo which began the night before last during the provincial committee session are continuing today. Demonstrators numbering about 20,000 are in the streets of Pristina at this moment. Here is a report from our journalists Milivoje Mihajlovic and Dusan Radulovic:

Demonstrations by Albanians have been continuing today. As early as this morning, groups of schoolchildren began to arrive outside the provincial committee building so that at about 1100 there were more than 5,000 demonstrators in the center of town. They were joined by about 3,000 students headed by the university youth organization. Despite last night's warnings, organized groups, mainly from Pristina collectives, also continued to arrive.

The demonstrators outside the provincial committee building were addressed by Daut Jasanica, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference, who managed to persuade them to move to the Boro i Ramiz center.

At noon, both halls of the sports center were filled to overflowing. There were 7,000 workers and citizens in the larger hall and 3,000 students in the other. The students were first addressed by Stevan Baljosevic, the rector of the university, who demanded that they behave in a dignified manner as educated citizens. They were also addressed by the president of the LC university conference. At about 1300 they were addressed by Azem Vlasi, who said that students have always been together and that their prospects for the future lie in a joint life. The students began to disperse after this, following a call by Vlasi.

Some time prior to this, Azem Vlasi also spoke in the other hall, where there were about 7,000 demonstrators. He did not manage to persuade them to disperse. After Vlasi, Sinan Hasani tried to speak to them, but he was greeted by whistling. He was whistled at during his entire 15-minute speech.

The demonstrators also shouted "We want Ekrem Arifi," who later came to the rostrum. With your support, he said, we can achieve everything. Your voice is a warning for everything. Even though he was loudly welcomed, not even Arifi succeeded in persuading them to disperse.

It was mentioned several times that by gathering together the demonstrators are offering support to the Kosovo leadership and that this came about because of the resignations of provincial officials and the anti-Albanian policy in Serbia and Yugoslavia. It was demanded that the leadership not be changed.

One of the characteristics of what is happening on the streets of Pristina is that this involves mainly young people whose demonstrating is directed by older people. Everything is lost in spontaneity and is acquiring the form of well-organized demonstrations.

30,000 Take to Streets

LD1911160588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—At least 30,000 demonstrators are presently in the streets of Pristina. They are gathered in two places—at the Boro i Ramiz sports center and outside the provincial committee building on Marshal Tito Avenue in the city center.

Demonstrators continue to arrive in Pristina in groups, some by coaches and some on foot. A group of 5,000 demonstrators from Urosevac has just arrived.

In some parts of the city free bread and sandwiches are being distributed to demonstrators. Forty-eight private grocery shops collected 3 million dinars for the purchase of sandwiches and loaves of bread for the demonstrators.

The majority of shops and trades are functioning normally although some of them, in the critical areas, had to close their doors.

Rain is falling in Pristina today and the weather is cold, but not as cold as yesterday. All this, however, does not bother the demonstrators. They are still not showing any signs of readiness to accept Vlasi's appeal to disperse.

It is estimated that today's demonstrations will culminate in the evening, at which time yesterday there were about 100,000 people on Pristina's streets.

Koljgeci Briefs Press on Situation

LD1911161688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency and who is also acting president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, told journalists today that the situation in Pristina is more complex today than it was yesterday.

However, he stressed that provincial leaderships are doing all they can using political measures to keep the situation under control and to overcome the present events. "This, however, is not at all easy," he said, "but we are not giving up our orientation."

Koljgeci emphasized that due to mass gatherings the situation is becoming increasingly complex both because more and more people—not only from this city, but also from other parts of the province—are on the streets of Pristina, and also because there are more students and secondary schoolchildren among them than yesterday. Individuals also appeared trying to sneak in among the demonstrators, force through their slogans, and provoke the crowd.

Koljgeci said that the provincial leadership is in permanent contact and consultations with the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav party Presidium, as well as the Serbian leaderships.

A joint session of the provincial Presidency and the provincial party Presidium, as well as a session of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, were convened to again examine the security and general situation in Pristina and the province.

While Koljgeci was talking to journalists in the provincial committee building, several dozen thousand citizens continued to chant the already well-known slogans outside the building and in the Boro i Ramiz sports hall.

70,000 Gather in Town Center

LD1911170688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—After meeting continuously for 5 hours, almost 15,000 demonstrators began to move out of the hall of the Boro i Ramiz center this afternoon after persistently demanding that the decisions on cadre changes made during the last session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee be revoked. Earlier it had been suggested to the demonstrators several times that they should leave, but they rejected the suggestions.

After leaving the Boro i Ramiz center they moved away toward the town center and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building. About 70,000 people are now in the town center.

Crowds Estimated at 150,000

AU1911204088 [Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 19 November begins its 35-minute newscast with a 4-minute report on the day's events in Pristina. An announcer says that "large numbers of workers, peasants, students, and schoolchildren continued to arrive today in Pristina, massively expressing their displeasure at the removal of Kacusa Jasari and Azem Vlasi from their functions, and at some other resignations in the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee."

Further on the annoucer says: "Despite the very large crowds, which are estimated at 150,000 people, there were no excesses and no unacceptable slogans were heard." The announcer goes on to say that meetings of sociopolitical organizations are taking place in all communes to acquaint people with the situation, while workers are also meeting to express their support for the Kosovo leadership and opposition to proposed constitutional changes.

This is followed by an approximately 5-minute report on the Serb rally in Belgrade, including extensive citations from Milosevic's speech.

Following this, Pristina radio broadcasts various recorded accounts of today's demonstrations in Pristina by on-the-spot reporters. The reporters take turns in describing this morning's arrival of several columns of demonstrators from various communes, as well as a meeting of Pristina University students in the Boro i Ramiz sports and cultural center in Pristina, who were addressed by the rector of Pristina University, Balosevic, and by Azem Vlasi. The reporter says that the columns of demonstrators shouted slogans supporting Tito, the LCY, Kacusa Jasari, and Azem Vlasi, and that they demanded the annulment of the decision to remove Vlasi and Jasari from their posts. The reporter states that the columns of demonstrators had their own stewards, who kept order throughout. No incidents took place and no provocative remarks were permitted. The reporters also state that another common demand by the demonstrators was that: "The 1974 Constitution should not be changed."

One of the reporters briefly cites from some of the speeches made by workers and students from among the demonstrators themselves, all of whom supported the Kosovo leadership and pledged loyalty to Tito's legacy and to the LCY.

A 1-minute recording of Vlasi's speech to Pristina University students at the Boro i Ramiz sports and cultural center includes the following passage: "What is important is that, from all the gatherings that have taken place today, yesterday, and the day before, we have come to the conclusion that what is being supported is the policy of the LCY and the decisions and stands of the LCY Central Committee." He went on to urge the students not to permit other positions to be expressed which could be interpreted as provocative. His remarks were loudly cheered by the students, whom he urged to disperse peacefully.

The announcer then goes on to say that one of the reporters has "just returned" from covering outside events, and invites him to report directly from the studio. The reporter says: "Well, the situation in Pristina has not changed. An estimated 150,000 people have gathered on Marshal Tito Avenue and in the square in front of the Provincial LC Committee." Asked by the announcer what slogans are being shouted, the reporter answers: "Well, it's the same as before, but there are no unacceptable slogans being shouted. Although it's still raining, more groups are still coming."

The last part of Pristina radio's coverage of today's events deals with reports from various communes about demonstrations, meetings of workers, meetings of sociopolitical structures, and so forth.

Koljgeci Says LC To Consider Demands

LD1911222088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2024 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and acting president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, announced this evening while addressing demonstrators that an extraordinary session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee will be held to carefully consider the demands of the demonstrators.

Addressing the demonstrators in front of the provincial committee building, Koljgeci asked those gathered there to help overcome this difficult situation by behaving in a reasonable and dignified manner. He said that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, in agreement with LCY Central Committee Presidium, had decided to hold an extraordinary session soon—once conditions for this have been created—which will analyze and consider the "justified demands" of the demonstrators, and which will make decisions in the interest of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo. He stressed: I believe you are for brotherhood and unity, that you are on Tito's path, and I ask you to help us remain on that path. If you have confidence in me and in the leadership of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, then listen to us. I guarantee to you that we will hold a session and will consider all your demands, added Koljgeci.

I ask you on behalf of the children, mothers, young people, and all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo to listen to me and disperse, because that is in everyone's interest, Koljgeci concluded.

After this appeal by Koljgeci only some groups of demonstrators moved away from in front of the provincial committee building. They gathered immediately afterwards in the Boro i Ramiz hall.

All Roads to Pristina 'Closed'

LD1911220488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2037 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—It has been learned here that all approaches to Pristina have been closed tonight. Thus, demonstators still on their way will not be able to enter the Kosovo capital tonight.

The decision has been made at a time when about 100,000 demonstrators are marching in Pristina's streets.

Tonight demonstrators were again addressed by Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Presidency of the Socialsit Autonomous Province of Kosovo. He appealed to them to disperse and promised that a special session of the provincial committee will soon be held.

After that appeal, groups of demonstrators began to disperse, but the core remains in the city center.

Situation Termed 'Serious'

AU1911221988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] The situation in Pristina continues to be serious, and it has been discovered that all approach roads to this town have been closed. Slogans calling for a Kosovo republic can be increasingly frequently heard among the demonstrators that are left. Here is our correspondent Milivoje Mihajlovic with the latest news from the capital city of Kosovo:

[Mihajlovic] Tension is slowly decreasing in the streets of the main town of Kosovo. Most demonstrators continue to be concentrated in front of the provincial committee building, where about 10,000 persons are gathered, according to independent estimates.

Several new slogans could be heard from time to time today and yesterday. They mainly support the provincial leaders and demand the (?overturning) of the decisions of the provincial committee which relieved Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari of their posts 2 days ago.

The demonstrators, who mainly include young people, reject all calls to disperse. The provincial committee building is protected by a two-line cordon of militiamen. We have discovered that all roads to Pristina are blocked.

Some time after 2100, political activ members went among the demonstrators but have so far failed to persuade them to disperse. The same picture has been repeated all day: As some people leave, others arrive.

We have discovered, and this can be concluded from the occasional shouts of the slogan "Kosovo - republic," that the demonstrators also include well-known active irredentists. One gets the impression that the demonstrators are acting in a very organized way.

Just before 2100, they were addressed by Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency, who informed them of the decision that was made, as he said, with the agreement of the country's leadership, to hold an extraordinary session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee as soon as conditions for this had been created. He called on those present to not allow malicious individuals to [word indistinct]. His call for them to disperse was accepted by only some of those present.

If the present situation does not change, then some extraordinary security measures will have to be imposed. This was hinted at, as we have discovered, at this evening's session of the Kosovo Presidency, the LC provincial committee, and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

Jasari Addresses Demonstrators

LD1911220888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2119 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Late this evening, Kacusa Jasari addressed the group of demonstrators which filled every seat in the hall of the Boro i Ramiz youth center in Pristina. She again appealed to them to disperse because, as she said, problems cannot be solved by haphazard behavior. With Ekrem Arifi beside her, Kacusa Jasari told the young people gathered there that if they support LC policy then they should also support the decisions of party organs. The demonstrators received her appeals to disperse with disapproval, constantly repeating "We don't want resignations."

After Kacusa Jasari left the hall, some demonstrators began moving toward the exit. However, leaders indicated to those who were on the ground floor that they should sit down in order to prevent any possibility of police removing them from the hall. Nevertheless, they stood, continued to shout slogans, and refused to enter waiting buses. The demonstrators began to disperse only after they had been addressed by one of their leaders, who said that they should make their way to the buses, but that they would "return in 2 days, if necessary."

Protests Called 'Well-Organized'

AU1911233888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Here is our correspondent, Milivoje Mihajlovic, on the latest situation in Pristina, where demonstrations have continued for 2 days:

[Mihajlovic] A session of the province's political activ has just ended in Pristina. Activists and the presidents of LC communal committees stressed that most of the Albanians who arrived in Pristina for the demonstrations came from Prizren, Urosevac, Gnjilane, Decani, Djakovica, and Suva Reka. There were demonstrations and work stoppages in these places today as well, and the assessment is that this will happen tomorrow, too.

The majority of participants assessed that no hostile slogans were heard in their communities. The only thing was that in Urosevac the slogan "Constitution, republic" was shouted. Yesterday slogans were shouted by individuals and today by groups of demonstrators.

Husamedin Azemi, however, assessed that the demonstrations were well-organized and coordinated and that this was a question of the manipulation of workers and young people. Information exists that prominent demonstrators from 1981 have also been involved.

It was concluded that political action should be used to prevent the arrival of every group of citizens in Pristina, and that if this did not succeed then other measures should be used to halt the demonstrations.

Koljgeci Says LC 'Not in Control'

LD2011003488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2328 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—"We have not been in control of the situation in Pristina and in the province. The situation has not been in the grip of the Kosovo LC." This assessment was made at this evening's session of the provincial political aktiv by Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency, who is also acting president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

On the basis of a snap survey, it can be stated that the demonstrations came about because of various motives. The meetings and slogans which were heard, in Koljgeci's opinion, were in great part along LCY lines. However, there were also cases which were not in keeping with overall orientations, but these were individual cases, stressed Koljgeci, adding that the situation in the province at this moment was not at all good.

On the basis of reports by activists on the ground about today's events and predictions, a continuation of the demonstrations can be expected in some places tomorrow and on Monday, though somewhat smaller in scale.

Demonstrators Reportedly Dispersing

LD2011003688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2322 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Demonstrators started to disperse from the streets of Pristina late this evening. However, the question remains as to whether they will start to gather here again tomorrow and continue demanding the reversal of the decisions of the provincial committee relieving from duty the erstwhile president of the provincial committee, Kacusa Jasari, and her predecessor, Azem Valsi, who was, up to 3 days ago, a member of that committee's Presidium.

The most persistent group of several thousand demonstrators remains in front of the provincial committee building, and they are still shouting: "We do not want resignations." Groups of demonstrators are still wandering about the city squares and streets this evening before midnight. However, the majority has dispersed. Those who are from Pristina went home by foot, and others by bus to other places in the province. Not a small number of them will spend the night in Pristina. The authorities offered them overnight accommodations in the hall of the Boro i Ramizi youth sports center, where they have frequently gathered during the past 2 days.

Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency, appealed this evening for demonstrators to disperse to their homes, promising that an extraordinary session of the provincial committee would be convened soon which would consider the latest political situation in the province. The provincial leadership this evening made it clear to the demonstrators that, if necessary, other measures would also be undertaken.

It has also been learned here that measures have been undertaken to prevent demonstrators from making organized trips by bus to Pristina. This decision has already been put into effect today. It is also thought that the demonstrations could continue tomorrow. Their organizers have today made it clear that they will not easily end their protests and methods of pressure, even though there is quite a widespread assessment here that the organizers of the demonstrations have not succeeded in achieving their aim, and that they have even miscalculated, for the single nationality gathering, regardless of formal constructive slogans, has uncovered their true methods and true face.

Presidency Demands End of Gatherings

LD2011154688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—At a session today the SFRY Presidency discussed the current political-security situation in the SAP of Kosovo and the measures which are being taken. The Presidency heard the latest reports of the Kosovo Presidency, the Serbian Presidency, and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The SFRY Presidency insists on continuing and consolidating the broadest political action and on ensuring the calming of the political situation, normal life and work, full respect for public peace and order, and the security of all the citizens in the province through political activity and measures. The SFRY Presidency maintains that mass gatherings of members of one nation only are harmful, that they cause anxiety and a lack of security, deepen national divisions, and prevent the normal life and work of people and institutions in the province. The SFRY Presidency resolutely demands that such gatherings immediately cease.

The Presidency demands the effective work of all organs and institutions and normal work in organizations of associated labor in the economy, schools, and all institutions in nonproductive branches of the economy.

Enlarged Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Meets

LD2011174088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Soon after 1600 about 1,000 demonstrators appeared in the freezing cold outside the Provincial Committee building in Pristina, shouting yesterday's slogans: "Tito party," "We do not want the resignations," "Long live Kacusa Jasari," "Long live Azem Vlasi," and often the slogan, "Where are you Azem, the whole of Kosovo is here."

By 1600 today this "whole of Kosovo" did not produce any demonstrators in Pristina streets, except for one small group which assembled about midday outside the Boro i Ramiz sports center.

It was only at about 1600, in very cold weather and in falling snow, that several hundred demonstrators from the student sector of town appeared in the center shouting the well-known slogans and threatening that snow will not stop them.

With brief interruptions, it has been snowing persistently in Pristina today. The temperature is below freezing.

Apart from that the city is virtually abandoned. Hopes that everything would be calm today have not been fulfilled. The moment the group appeared from the students' quarter, individuals and little groups began emerging from side streets. Shouting loudly, they eventually arrived at the Provincial Committee building, which has been the main scene of protest meetings during the past 2 days.

While the demonstrators were shouting their slogans outside the Provincial Committee building, security officials using loudspeakers invited them to disperse. They rejected this request with whistles, but soon afterward they moved on and started to "march" in the city streets.

During the afternoon an enlarged session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium was held here. The participants included: Stefan Korosec, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary; Ivan Brigic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; and Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. Federal senior officials from the province also participated. Discussions at the meeting focused on the current political situation and ways to normalize the situation in the province. A special statement on this will be issued tonight. [passage omitted]

Demonstrations Continue in Pristina 20 Nov

Marchers Barred From Hall

LD2011175188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Despite a strong snowstorm, when a group of 1,000 demonstrators appeared in the center of Pristina some time before 1600, individuals and smaller groups immediately started to gather in front of the Boro i Ramiz hall, which has been the site of mass protests on several occasions during the past 2 days. They intended to enter the youth center building, but security service officials prevented them from doing so.

Everyone who arrived so quickly at the open space in front of the center in order to continue demonstrations after the morning calm, was unambiguously informed that nothing is happening in the hall and that there will be no gatherings there. Entrances to the hall were locked, so everyone probably began an immediate search for a column of demonstrators which is currently circling the snow-covered Pristina streets.

It has been learned in Pristina that about 300 more demonstrators have already gathered in front of the Studentski Grad canteen [a complex of student residence hall].

Protesters Increase to Nearly 5,000

LD2011175888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—The number of demonstrators on Pristina's streets in the student sector is growing by the hour. The column of about 1,000 demonstrators, who more than 1 hour ago moved from the provincial committee building to the student sector, has now grown to almost 5,000. The group, which is slowly moving toward the center of Pristina, is now continually being joined by new demonstrators.

It is assumed that the demonstration organizers intend tonight to get the students from the student hostels. For the time being it is uncertain whether or not the students will join the demonstrations in any great numbers. [passage omitted]

The demonstrators are shouting the same slogans which have been heard in Pristina over the past few days. It is noticeable that the slogan shouted more loudly than others is "Tomorrow like today." This would appear to indicate that the demonstrators will not calm down and that tomorrow in Pristina, the 1st working day of the week, when all institutions, schools, and faculties begin work, the demonstrators will turn out in greater numbers.

Demonstrators Refuse To Disperse

LD2011203088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—A group of 3,000-4,000 demonstrators are still outside the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building, which is guarded by a militia cordon. They are repeating the same slogans heard over the past 4 days. Other smaller groups are still circulating through the city, evidently inviting their followers to join them. The demonstrators are saying that their protests today were caused by allegedly biased Belgrade press reports on the events in Pristina and Kosovo.

Today, the demonstrators are once again trying to show that they are not demonstrators, so tonight they have often come up with the slogan: "No, Belgrade, we are not demonstrators!"

The slogan "We want Suvar in Pristina" was also heard in Pristina's streets tonight. The old slogans "We do not want the resignations" and "Azem [Vlasi], where are you, the whole of Kosovo is here" are also being repeated.

By using the slogan "Tomorrow like today," the demonstrators are indicating that mass protests will continue.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1824 GMT ON 20 November further adds: "Besim Krasnici, member of the Kosovo Presidency, tonight in front of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee building called on the group of around 4,000 demonstators to disperse. 'What you are doing is only making the situation more difficult,' he said. 'You are just hindering the Kosovo leadership by doing this.' He also promised them that their demands would be considered. Nevertheless, the demonstrators still have not yet dispersed."

Kosovo Aktiv Meets; Crowds Break Up

AU2011002788 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2400 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] An extended meeting of the provincial political aktiv, at which the political activists, who had remained in the field in Pristina and other communal centers during the past 2 days, were informed about the latest developments. The meeting was also attended by Milan Drugic and Milan Uzelac, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Remzi Kolgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency and simultaneously acting president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidency, said on the occasion that a large number of citizens, workers, peasants, schoolchildren, and students had gathered in Pristina. Although the exact number is still unknown, it is estimated that 35,000-40,000 people from almost all centers in Kosovo had come to Pristina. Kolgeci stated that the participants had shouted slogans, the majority of which were along LCY lines, although some individual slogans were shouted which do not correspond with our orientations.

Remzi Kolgeci added that during the past 2 days, the situation was not entirely under control. For this reason, Communists are required to show more commitment and make greater efforts in the interest of all our peoples and nationalities in order to overcome the situation that has been created.

An extended meeting of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidency is expected this morning, at which further tasks will be defined and the possibility of holding an extraordinary meeting of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee will be examined.

Late last night, the crowds in Pristina began to disperse, but the question remains open as to how many more will be gathering to demand the annulment of the decisions of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee in connection with the removal of Kacusa Jasari and Azem Vlasi from their posts. The Kosovo leadership made it clear to the crowd last night that, should the situation warrant it, further measures will be adopted.

More Demonstrators Approach Pristina, 21 Nov

LD2111152988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 21 Nov (TANJUG)—Two groups of demonstrators from Orahovac and the surrounding area are approaching Pristina. About 4,000 people are now at Slatina, 12 km from the capital city of Kosovo, while a smaller group of (?between) 500 and 700 people in trucks and cars are on the road to Pristina at Glogovac.

Activists are now talking to both groups in an attempt to persuade them to return to Orahovac. However, they are not succeeding in this at present.

It is thought here that if these demonstrators do arrive, the situation in Pristina, which was relatively quiet this morning with only a few isolated attempts at gatherings, would be significantly worsened. By all accounts the demonstrators are calculating on attracting a larger number of demonstrators when they enter Pristina, as was the case when groups from other parts of Kosovo previously entered the city.

As well as the news of demonstrators heading for Pristina, the situation in the province is complicated by the presence of some 4,000 students who have taken to the streets of Gnjilane. According to the latest information, activists are trying to persuade the students to enter a hall so that they can talk to them.

It has been officially learned in the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs that in other places in Kosovo, too, there have been attempts to organize demonstrations, but these have been unsuccessful to date.

The assessment here is that the development of the situation throughout the province will be affected most of all by what happens in Pristina in the coming hours.

Kosovo Situation 'Relatively Quiet'

AU2111142188 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] The situation in Kosovo is relatively quiet, and work is being carried out normally and without stoppages. There has been no significant interruption of school classes today. The situation has also been quiet in Pristina. However, in some parts of the province, such as Orahovac, Gniljane, Decani, and Titova Mitrovica, there were attempts by small groups, mainly schoolchildren, to demonstrate in the streets. However, such attempts were foiled by political activists. Almost all the political activists of Kosovo are in the field today, in the factories, labor organizations, schools, local communities, and colleges. The aim of this activity is to explain the present situation in Kosovo, to influence the further course of events, and to prevent possible confusion and a further deterioration of the already difficult situation in the Province of Kosovo.

The present political and security situation has been assessed by the Presidium of Kosovo SAWP Presidium, the Kosovo Trade Unions Presidium, and the Kosovo Executive Council. The Kosovo SAWP Presidium appealed to citizens, working people, students, and schoolchildren to not allow anyone to take to the streets, and to carry out their everyday duties responsibly.

This issue was discussed today at the Pristina University LC action conference, where Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency, also spoke.

Reaction of Officials to Pristina Protests

SFRY Presidency Views Events

AU1811185088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] The SFRY Presidency today discussed the political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo following the gathering of many thousands of citizens from various parts of the province in Pristina.

In connection with this, the Presidency has taken certain measures within its sphere of competence. The Presidency demanded that the Kosovo Presidency and other relevant organizations in the province take all necessary political measures and make efforts to prevent the disturbance of public peace and order and to make the assembled citizens disperse peacefully.

According to the latest information from Pristina, more than 50,000 people, who are chanting slogans in support of Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari, are still in front of the provincial committee building on Marshal Tito Street. They have rejected all the appeals to disperse made by some members of the leadership. So far, the demonstrations have taken place without incident.

Kosovo Party, Government Statement

LD1811205188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 18 Nov 88

["Statement by Kosovo Presidency and LC Presidium"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Presidency and LC Presidium appealed this evening to the citizens of the province not to join the demonstrations in Pristina because this was not the way to resolve the province's problems.

The statement issued this evening by the joint session of the provincial Presidency and Presidium, as well as by the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, says that the session discussed the present security situation in the province in connection with today's mass gathering of citizens of Albanian nationality on the streets of Pristina.

The assessment was made, the statement says, that the political situation has become worse and that to continue to express dissatisfaction in this way could make the entire situation more difficult. It was pointed out that the manner in which dissatisfaction was being voiced could not lead to the resolution of problems. On the contrary, even more exacerbated relations could arise in intranational relations. Various destructive forces could abuse this for their own aims.

An appeal has been made to all citizens to not come to Pristina.

Citizens should raise all issues on legal institutions of the political system through which they can most efficiently build the united front of members of all nations and nationalities, this being the demand of the immediate tasks of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

In such a complex and difficult situation, the statement continues, reason and dignity are needed in order for favorable conditions for overcoming the very complex situation in Kosovo to be created as soon as possible.

The statement expresses the conviction that the working people and citizens will demonstrate readiness and a high degree of responsibility for creating a climate in which all problems may be resolved more speedily, the statement concludes.

Korosec Describes Situation to LCY Body

LD1811235988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2246 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—This evening the LCY Central Committee Presidium examined the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, and especially in Pristina, which has been created by mass gatherings of citizens from various collectives, institutions, and schools, and from a large number of places in the province. On this occasion, Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the following statement:

The Presidium is fully acquainted with the present course of events and the measures taken in this connection. Assessments were made of the possible destructive consequences of further gatherings for the stability of the situation in the province, the development of intranational relations, and the overall political circumstances in our country.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium draws attention to the great importance of a decisive and united struggle for the realization of the stands of the 17th LCY Central Committee session related to the overcoming of the unfavorable political, economic, and social situation in the entire country, especially in the SAP of Kosovo.

Our joint efforts for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo represent a large and urgent task. This important battle must be won by the Communists, the working class, and the working people of Kosovo, especially by those from the ranks of Albanian nationality. A common socialist and progressive active front must be created comprised of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and all those who live in Kosovo and who will form an insurmountable barrier against the counterrevolutionary attacks of Albanian nationalists and separatists and of any other nationalists and chauvinists, a front that will halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and that will be a reliable guarantee for a worthy and free life—

one spent in creative work, harmony, and full understanding--for everyone. In this, the working people, Communists, and organs in Kosovo should have the full support and help of the working people and Communists of Serbia, and of all Yugoslavia, as well as of the leaderships of the Serbian and Yugoslavian LC's.

The foundations of the 1974 SFRY Constitution were not called into question by anything, just as the changes to the Serbian Constitution, the ideopolitical principles of which were supported by the LCY Central Committee, are not calling into question the autonomy of the provinces and the rights of nationalities.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium determined a few days ago its assessments and standpoints on the realization of the immediate tasks of the 17th session in connection with Kosovo. They also were presented at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. We will insist on their consistent and complete implementation and on the accountability of everyone who does not implement these tasks. This is the point of departure for a democratic assessment of the work of all members of forums and members of the LC and for the determining of their responsibility on this basis. These days, too, forum members and activists should go among the working people and accurately explain and consistently implement the established policy. No one has the right either to be absent from our common struggle or to impede it. One should struggle for trust based on the results of work in implementing this policy. The public information media also have a great, unavoidable role and responsibility in this. It is necessary for everyone to demonstrate a high degree of responsibility, rational behavior, and dignity in this situation.

We think that the meeting of brotherhood and unity in Belgrade, as well as all the other public meetings in our country, should, by their atmosphere and messages, contribute to the calming and resolution of the situation in Kosovo.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium appeals to the gathered citizens of Pristina and other Kosovo municipalities to disperse peacefully, return to their homes, prevent any kind of abuse or provocation, and contribute in this way to a constructive atmosphere in which creative and responsible work will continue on the adoption and realization of the stands of the 17th LCY Central Committee session. This is in the deepest interest of all the working people and the citizens of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, and of the further development and consolidation of intranational trust based on equality, brotherhood, and unity.

Koljgeci Assesses Events

LD1911002088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2313 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—According to this evening's assessment of the Kosovo Presidency and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the situation in Pristina is very complex, and there are suspicions that it could continue tomorrow, Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency, stressed at this evening's session of the Kosovo political aktiv. In Pristina, and elsewhere in the province, there were no violations of public peace and order, and no need for extraordinary measures, which are within the competence of Kosovo organs and within the constitutional authorization, he stressed.

The provincial Presidency charged the members of the aktiv with joining the gathered crowd right after the session, and of trying to convince those gathered to disperse, Koljgeci said. It is necessary to prevent intranational confrontations, excesses, and conflicts. The confrontation between the citizens of Pristina and the crowd, as well as its destructive behavior, must not be permitted.

Activists should report to the people the locations where transport will be provided throughout the night so that the residents of the province could leave Pristina and return home, the president of the Kosovo Presidency added.

Kosovo Bodies Issue Statement

LD1911200588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The political-security situation in Kosovo, particularly in Pristina, is very serious and is growing more complicated every moment. This was stated this evening at a session of the Provincial LC Committee Presidium, the Provincial Presidency, and the Committee for All-People's Defense, and Social Self- Protection. The statement says that at a joint session of these three bodies, the current security situation in the province, which has arisen with the continuation of mass gatherings by citizens of Albanian nationality, was considered.

The statement goes on to say "Although today the majority of slogans are along LC lines, there have also been some instances of irresponsible behavior by individuals. These make the security situation in the province, which is already complex, additionally serious and complicated. There is a danger that the mass gathering of citizens, because of the many instances of disinformation and rumors, could assume an undesired character, which is not in the interests of a single nation or nationality, including the Albanian nationality. Because of this, the Presidium, the Presidency, and the Kosovo Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection call on the Albanian masses to act reasonably and in a dignified manner in order to overcome as soon as possible this very serious and complex situation, which has tendencies of worsening still further."

"At the session, the statement continues, it was concluded that it is vital that strengthened ideopolitical activity should be conducted in all basic LC organizations, SAWP branches, trade unions branches, and local communities, in youth organizations, all schools and educational, cultural, and scientific institutions, and municipalities up to up to the provincial level, not only in order to anticipate the dangers which could be caused by these events, but also in an uncompromising struggle against every destructive tendency which aims to divide people further on a national basis.

By comprehensive, resolute, and energetic activity the current situation should be overcome in such a way that undertaking other measures to establish and preserve public order and peace and the constitutional system is not required.

It was also concluded that workers and citizens should express their demands and dissatisfaction in the legal institutions of our self-managing socialist system, and consider them in an all-around way and come to the best solutions, thus building a common front of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

More detailed information for Communists, workers, and citizens on the assessments of the last session of the provincial committee on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th session, as well as on establishing the immediate tasks in this connection, will be carried out during next week in all Kosovo LC basic organisations, the statement by the Presidium and the Presidency states in conclusion.

Kosovo Bodies View Security Situation

AU1911221188 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] As we reported at the beginning of this newscast, a joint extraordinary session of the Kosovo Presidency, the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and the General People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee was held today to examine the latest current security situation in Kosovo, created in the wake of the massive gatherings of citizens of Albanian nationality. The following is a broader report on this:

The meeting took notice of the fact that the political-security situation, particularly in Pristina, is of considerable severity, and that it is becoming increasingly more complicated every moment. Although the majority of slogans that were heard today were within the lines of the LCY, some individuals behaved irresponsibly, which further complicates the already very complicated situation in the province. There is a danger that, owing to disinformation and possible rumors, the situation may take undesirable directions, against the interests of all nations and nationalities—that is, against the interests of the Albanian nationality. For this reason, the two Presidencies and the General Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee are calling on the Albanian masses to act in a reasonable and dignified manner, to overcome this very severe and very complicated situation, with its tendency of further exacerbation, as quickly as possible. The meeting concluded that increased ideopolitical activity is required at this moment in all basic LC organizations, in the SAWP associations, the trade unions, local communities, youth organizations, and in all schools, educational, cultural, and scientific institutions, in the communes, and up to the provincial level. This must be done not only in order to explain the events, but also for the sake of the uncompromising struggle that must be waged against all destruction intended to further divide people on national bases.

Comprehensive, resolute, and energetic activity is required to ovecome the situation that has been created, particularly in order to not be forced to adopt further measures to establish and safeguard calm, public safety, and the constitutional order. The meeting also concluded that the workers and citizens must present their claims and complaints to the legal institutions of our socialist self-management system. The more detailed informing of Communists, working people, and citizens with the assessments of the latest meeting of the provincial committee in connection with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th LCY Central Committee meeting and the direct tasks arising therefrom, will take place through the basic organizations of the LC.

A meeting of the province's political aktiv is expected to take place again tonight. The members of this aktiv have been in action everywhere since yesterday, engaging themselves in coping with the situation and in preventing a further exacerbation, which could bring nothing good to Yugoslavia or to the province. Forces needed to preserve public order have been increased tonight.

Koljgeci on 'Emergency Measures'

LD1911223888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The announcement of a special session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee does not necessarily mean that we have decided to accept the demand for cadre changes in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium to not take effect, journalists were told tonight during an improvised news conference by Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency and acting president of Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

The special session will be held only if conditions for holding such a session have been secured, Koljgeci said, adding that it will make decisions in the interest of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo.

Asked whether emergency measures might be applied tonight, Koljgeci said that an attempt will be made to not do that, that for as long as possible there will be no emergency measures "unless the constitutional order has been threatened."

Kosovo LC Presidium Meets

LD2011124388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—The session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium that began 2 hours ago is attended by a group of high-ranking officials from the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee is examining the political situation in the province following the 3-day mass protests by members of Albanian nationality. The convening of an extraordinary session of the provincial committee is also on the agenda.

Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who arrived in Pristina this morning, and Ivan Brigic, LCY member, who arrived here last night, are taking part in the session. The session is also attended by Ugljesa Uzelac, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary, and, from the Serbian LC Central Committee, Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Presidium; Zoran Andjelkovic, member of the Presidium; and Milomir Minic, executive secretary.

Kosovo LC Presidium Issues Statement

LD2011183088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium at its session today considered the situation in the province after the citizens of Albanian nationality gathered en mass in Pristina from several places. Besides the top provincial officials, Stefan Korosec and Zoran Sokolovic, secretaries of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, as well as members of the working groups of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, also attended the session.

According to the statement issued, the overall political situation in Kosovo has been made more difficult. Therefore, Communists, working people, and citizens must take concrete measures to consistently, effectively, and completely implement the conclusions adopted at the 9th, 16th, and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions. This is especially important for the consistent realization of the united front of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo.

While noting that the past events ended without excesses, the Presidium stressed that working people and citizens should express their demands within the framework of the political system's legal institutions.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium began preparations for convening an extraordinary Provincial Committee session. According to the statement issued at the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium session, past events will be assessed and further tasks will be set at this extraordinary session.

Commentary on Pristina Events

AU2011124688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Kosta Krajincanic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Kosovo and everything that has happened in Kosovo in the last few days have again become the number one topic of all conversations about our political reality.

Everything started with the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session, which discussed individual and collective accountability for the situation in Kosovo. The discussion on this, which was otherwise supposed to take place much earlier, was held in an atmosphere of obvious differences in views on both the problem of accountability and the concrete solutions to the renewal of the provincial party leadership. Or, as one of the participants in the session observed, the Serbs were saying one thing, the Albanians another. One could have immediately figured out the nationality of various participants, not only because they spoke different languages, but primarily because what they stood for. Therefore, the above-mentioned speaker rightly asked himself: To what extent are we communists in all this?

Very few party meetings in the past had such a clear political direction as was the case with this session. The First LCY Conference, the 17th LCY Plenum, and the joint session of the Serbian Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidiums have all clearly concluded that the provincial LC leadership is the most responsible for the very unfavorable situation in Kosovo, which is deteriorating every day. It was directed that ideopolitical differentiation and cadre renewal should be carried out in this leadership as soon as possible.

Despite all these stands, the provincial committee session, which was supposed to carry this out, was delayed for a long time without any explanation. At one time the session was even postponed in order to, as was stated, carry out fuller preparations. These fuller preparations presumably had to do with reaching an agreement on whether the committee would agree to the resignation of some leading members of the Kosovo party leadership, or whether to persist with the defense of the so-called Kosovo policy, whose creators and main protagonists are in fact these leading men.

First the committee tried to get the support of the grass roots. Out of 23 LC communal committee Presidiums in the province, 17 extended their support to the leadership. Who gave the signal to the real grass roots, the people, to act, and when, will probably remain unknown for a long time. During the session it was heard that a group of miners had left Titova Mitrovica for Pristina. The journalists were in the dilemma of not knowing which event to follow. The session went on and on. There was an extreme polarization. With very few exceptions, the members of the provincial committee of Albanian nationality were against the proposal that Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari leave their posts. At one time it looked as if there would be a stalemate. Then, after an unusually long break, sometime around midnight, the delegates started to cast their votes. Surprisingly, the casting of votes itself was very quick and proceeded without any complications. All the proposals concerning changes in the provincial party leadership were unanimously adopted.

However, another event was taking place in the streets of Pristina. Demonstrators were marching through the city chanting to Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari. During the night, in the Boro i Ramiz Sports Hall, they vociferously expressed their dissatisfaction about the changes in the leadership.

The following day, as you know, the demonstrations escalated and exceeded the proportions of those held in 1981. The leadership had finally received the support of the grass roots, but only from its national milieu. To what extent can those to whom cheers were addressed be satisfied is a matter of their political consciousness. Perhaps this support suits them, but if it was extended by Albanians only, then this support can in no way be sufficient for leaders in a multiethnic community such as Kosovo. Azem Vlasi himself often stressed this during his leadership.

In addition to the slogan expressing support to the leadership carried during the demonstrations, the main slogan was: We do not want changes. The Constitution of 1974 was glorified. Thousands of people were shouting against changes to the Constitution. Yesterday, an extremely absurd slogan was also heard: Tito taught us not to change the Constitution.

What else lies in the basis of these and similar slogans that represented the light motive [English words used] of the demonstrations, but a wish to preserve the status quo and those constitutional and legal relations which were to a large extent instrumental to the separatist isolation of Kosovo from both Serbia and Yugoslavia, to the national homogenization of Albanians, and to the counterrevolution?

The process of destroying these relations, which are favored by both Serbia and Yugoslavia, has now encountered the resistance of the policy which has tried for a long time to keep Kosovo within the existing constitutional framework, because these relations are opening possibilities for some other, more far-reaching aims.

This is why the slogan, "We do not want changes," heard in 1988, is similar in the political sense to the slogan, "Kosovo—Republic," heard in 1981. This cannot be concealed by carrying Tito's pictures, or by hoisting Yugoslav flags, or by the cheers addressed to the party.

The mass demonstrations of Albanians in Pristina and some other places in Kosovo, just like those of 1981, proceed from the same counterrevolutionary position. What is being done now, blocking changes, is aimed at achieving an increasing autonomy of Kosovo in relation to Serbia. The distance between this policy and the new demands for secession is very short, especially in view of the fact that the number of Serbs and Montenegrins in the province has declined to a negligible percentage. If one takes this into consideration, then it is clear that the strong resistance to changes directly hinders the intervention of the state in a Yugoslav battle for Kosovo.

Instead of a desired relaxation of tensions, the latest events have made the political situation in Kosovo extremely tense. In other words, the crisis has deepened. Who needs the crisis today? Perhaps those who have sown the wind to reap the whirlwind.

Prizren Group Demands Transport to Pristina

LD2011165988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Prizren, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—After they first passed though the town shouting: "Tito party," "Long live the LC," "Long live brotherhood and unity, Azem, Azem, Kacusa, Kacusa", and other already familiar slogans, a group of about 200 demonstrators from Ljubizda arrived today around noon in front of the LC Municipal Committee building and demanded that transport to Pristina be provided for them.

After talks in the Bistrica movie theater with Baskim Hisari, president of the Prizren LC Municipal Committee, they gave up the idea of going to Pristina. Afterwards, they returned by bus back home.

Gatherings also occured today in the village of Ljutoglav, where dissatisfaction was also expressed due to the alleged resignations of Kacusa Jasari, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and Azem Vlasi.

Albanians Gather, Protest in Orahovac Town

LD2111105788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 21 Nov (TANJUG)—Citizens of Albanian nationality, mainly young people, gathered in Orahovac this morning and were joined later in the morning by a number of workers from the 18 November plastics factory.

A group of about 500 people is wandering up and down Marshal Tito Avenue in the center of this small town shouting the usual slogans. At present they are not showing any signs of going to Pristina, where the situation is apparently calm this morning.

Call For Kosovo Republic Heard in Urosevac

AU1811215688 Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Demonstrations are still continuing in Pristina. Here is a report by Kosta Krajincanic:

[Krajincanic] In Pristina, the capital city of Kosovo, demonstrations by the citizens of Albanian nationality are still continuing. The demonstrators are extending their support to the present provincial leadership, especially to Azem Vlasi and Kacusa Jasari. The most dominant slogan heard all day long was: We do not want changes; we do not want the Constitution of 1974 to be changed.

The demonstrations started this morning with the arrival in Pristina of a group of some 300 miners from Trepca. The number of demonstrators rose continuously. They were first joined by a large number of citizens of Pristina, and then by citizens of Gnjilane, Kisnica, Suva Reka, Lipjan, Urosevac, and Glogovac. At about 2000, a group of some 3,000 citizens of Podujevo started to walk toward Pristina. At present, the greatest concentration of demonstrators is in the main street in Pristina in front of the provincial committee building, where not so long Azem Vlasi appealed to the crowd to disperse for the third time.

According to rough estimates, the number of demonstrators is declining, but their return home remains the main problem. This is because there is so far no organized means of transport.

The members of the security service are maintaining order in front of the provincial committee building. So far there have been no cases of excessive behavior. Pedestrian and motor traffic is normal in most parts of the city.

This morning in the Boro i Ramiz sports hall, Kacusa Jasari warned the demonstrators that by taking to the streets they only make the already grave situation worse. Later, in the city stadium, together with Azem Vlasi, Daut Jasanica, and Savo Komadinic, she repeated this warning, but there was no response.

At one time the number of demonstrators—this is again a rough estimate—was nearly 100,000. It was then that the following slogan was heard: Let us do the same tomorrow.

Speaking about slogans, we learned that although this information has not yet been confirmed, a slogan—Kosovo - republic—was heard this afternoon in Uresovec, which would, if this is correct, formally equate these demonstrations in terms of their political flavor with those of 1981.

Titova Mitrovica Situation Called 'Complex'

LD2011175588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—The Stari Trg mine in Trepca and the Trepca lead metallurgy and battery factory in Titova Mitrovica are working normally. However, the political-security situation in this municipality is complex, according to the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

Except for an attempt by a group of students of Albanian nationality to persuade students of the Titova Mitrovica faculty of mining and metallurgy to go to Pristina, there were no other disturbances of public peace and order, Bahredin Osmani, president of the Presidium of the LC Municipal Committee in Titova Mitrovica, said. He also stressed that students gave up going to Pristina after being persuaded by the municipal leadership and the leadership of the faculty, and after realizing that doing so would only make the already difficult situation in the province more difficult.

The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection; the political aktiv of the LC municipal committee; and directors, secretaries, and presidents of LC basic organizations and conferences all held meetings today in Titrova Mitrovica. At each meeting, activists were given concrete tasks of preventing any gatherings and not permitting any departures for Pristina. It was decided that this afternoon that LC secretariats and basic organizations should hold meetings in associated labor basic organizations and in local communities. The LC municipal committee in Titova Mitrovica also noted that each activist will bear the maximum responsibility for failure to realize these tasks.

Radovan Radonjic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Sefki Bitici, member of the working group of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee political aktiv, are here. Both are responsible for Titova Mitrovica.

Protest Meetings in Djakovica Continue

LD1811174088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Djakovica, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Protest meetings, which started in Djakovica this morning, due to dissatisfaction with the outcome of last night's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, continue with growing intensity. The number of workers, pupils, and citizens expressing their dissatisfaction is growing by the hour. They are joined by workers and schoolchildren of the second shift, and it is estimated that at present approximately 15,000 people are on the town streets or on their way to Pristina. They continue to refuse to return to their workplaces, and they are resolved to continue on to Pristina. They are chanting slogans in favor of Kacusa Jasari and Vlasi and the 1974 Constitution.

Jasari Addresses Kosovo LC Provincial Committee

LD1911165388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 17 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—The measure of warning meted out in the Provincial Committee and its Presidium for failing to realize the LCY's goals in stabilizing the political situation in the province is a specific demand for reexamining the issue of responsibility. We see today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee as not only a part of our duty as defined in the tasks set by the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee but also as a sign of our determination to more comprehensively examine the complexity and seriousness of the situation and to draw up the guidelines for our political action. This is how Kacusa Jasari, President of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee opened her introductory report at the Provincial Committee's session today.

The main topic of today's discussion is the issue of implementation of the conclusions and immediate tasks of the 9th and 17th session of the LCY Central Committee and especially of the ones concerning the ideopolitical responsibility for the current situation in Kosovo.

The Provincial Committee is therefore expected to focus its activity on the tasks of implementing the three reforms while at the same time giving priority to its obligation to establish responsibility for inconsistency in carrying out party conclusions.

We are living and working in a tense situation, Kacusa Jasari said, due primarily to a general climate characterized by the cooling-off in intranational relations. The current juncture is also characterized by a rather difficult political situation which, despite the LC's intensive activity over many years, has deteriorated in some aspects.

The reasons, according to Kacusa Jasari, lie in the longstanding indoctrination and activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, in the serious consequences of counterrevolutionary activity in 1981, and also in the very serious causes of this activity which we have not succeeded in suppressing. The question is: Why? [passage omitted]

There are no more important tasks for the LC and other progressive forces in Kosovo than the need to surmount the general climate of tension, uncertainty, and unpredictability. This calls for not just a break with opportunism and resistance but also for a specific action in implementing the LC's policy in the spheres of national equality and brotherhood and unity.

The Kosovo LC is justly being asked: Why has the struggle against Albanian nationalism not been efficient enough? It is evident that neither the way in which it was organized nor the thrust of the struggle corresponded to the forms of activity and manifestation employed by Albanian nationalism which continues to be the main threat, she said, adding that, in addition to former convicts, new people have been taking part in illegal and organized hostile activity who insist that the time has come to start acting in public.

Not all the causes conducive to the activity of Albanian nationalists have been eliminated and we must therefore work even more determinedly to expose their ideology and especially the very meaning of the reactionary slogan "The Republic of Kosovo." We must admit, Kacusa Jasari said, that there have been times when fatigue settled in or when our political action was not conducted skillfully enough.

It is also true that we did not spend enough time analyzing, curbing, and eliminating the causes and sources of the regenerative nature of the irredentist movement. All this indicates that the intensity of the ideopolitical struggle against Albanian nationalism is not at the required level. There is opportunism, flirtation with, and tendency to minimize the impact of Albanian nationalism, to underestimate it or tolerate it. A great number of people are trying to divert attention from Albanian nationalism by pointing to the manifestations of Serbian nationalism. [passage omitted]

The struggle against Albanian nationalism, Kacusa Jasari said, began to lose its sharpness precisely at the time when not enough understanding was shown for our insistence on the measures of ideopolitical differentation among those forces who began to operate and act by taking advantage of the dissatisfaction of the Serbian and Montenegrin population. In a situation of cool and disrupted intranational relations, the existing differences led to a certain degree of polarization which manifested itself in the support by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo for the leadership of the SR of Serbia and by the Albanian population for the leadership of the province. We must have a united approach to the political action. This we lacked in the past.

No essential change was attained concerning the specific involvement of the entire LCY and of the whole Yugoslav community on the basis of the conclusions of the ninth session and of the Yugoslav program on Kosovo. The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee was not persistent enough and did not display adequate initiative and therefore did not have enoughT support in that direction.

The interdependence and reciprocal effect between the increasingly sharp crisis in the country and the overall situation in Kosovo was not adequately perceived. The result was, Kacusa Jasari believes, that the whole set of complex and difficult circumstances, having an impact on the overall Kosovo developments, was neglected.

The question of ensuring a peaceful and safe life for citizens and their property is particularly important; by its very nature this is an urgent task. Every person in our country wants to live in peace and safety, and this must be ensured for them. This objective has not yet been attained. The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee ought to have insisted more resolutely on preventing various forms of attacks on the people and on their personal safety and the safety of their property.

The overall sociopolitical situation, Kacusa Jasari went on, forced the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee to assume the burden of action and responsibility which was not in its jurisdiction. In this context the Presidium did not insist strongly enough that every organ, institution, and individual should do their job. [passage omitted]

Although we are sure, stressed Kacusa Jasari, that a majority of Albanians have tied their future to Tito's Yugoslavia, we must vigorously and fully unmask the platform of Albanian nationalism and separatism. Full affirmation and emancipation of the Albanian nationality can be fulfilled only through strong links with other progressive forces of other nations and nationalities. [passage omitted]

The Provincial Committee, Kacusa Jasari recalled, has adopted assessments, stands, and ideopolitical responsibility measures for a specific number of the people who shaped the previous erroneous policy and did so in keeping with item 18 of the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee. Political conviction has been established, she believes, that this has, to a substantial degree, removed the remaining burden of lack of resolve and delays in the assessment of the political responsibility for previous mistakes and wrong policy. This has created the conditions in which the questions of differentiation and responsibility can be presented in a substantially new way. This new quality is reflected in the insistence on the very specific responsibility for the consistent implementation of the LCY policy. Viewed realistically we have not insisted strongly enough on this and the expected results on enhancing the differentiation process have not been fulfilled.

Differentiation and accountability because of the opportunistic and passive attitude toward nationalistic activity is a constant commitment and it must be efficient and resolute, and the same applies to accountability for idleness, negligence, and red tape. At this moment any delay in raising the question and establishment of accountability can no longer be tolerated. [passage omitted]

The most serious problem that we confronted in this period is the continued emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The actions we have taken so far and all the efforts have not secured a more efficient solution of the causes and of the problems responsible for emigration. In many environments the activity to halt emigration has not become to any great extent part of the broadest possible commitment of self-management institutions and of the working people and citizens.

The results attained during the implementation of the Yugoslav program are far from satisfactory. The organs and the organizations in the province must become considerably more involved in the implementation of their own commitments arising out of the program and must show much greater initiative, putting many more demands vis-a-vis the appropriate subjects of the federation.

Weighed down by difficult problems and by the gravity of specific tasks, and also by the increasingly heavy overall political climate, the leadership—and this does not apply only to the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee—have not found their feet politically to appropriately establish the line of communication with the working people and with the citizens from all environments. An active attitude toward justified demands, problems, and criticisms which the citizens in specific environments expressed during their meetings has not been established. A clear dividing line between justified demands and unacceptable theses and statements was not established in practice. For this very reason the attention and activity of the LC organizations and organs and of other subjects of our society was not channelled adequately enough into what at these meetings was dominant and basically speaking progressive and into removing the causes for dissatisfaction. Discussion in specific environments and organs was concentrated more than was necessary on unacceptable slogans and statements. All this, said Kacusa Jasari, was skilfully used by various destructive elements, including Serb nationalists, in order to fan discontent. [passage omitted]

Kacusa Jasari mentioned that the Presidium of Kosovo LC Provincial Committee had begun an extensive debate on cadre renewal and more stringent accountability and that it had proposed specific assessments and measures in this connection.

As far as objective responsibility of the Provincial Committee and its Presidium is concerned, that responsibility was mentioned in the immediate tasks of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee by reference to collective organs coupled with the demand that the individual accountability of their members should be established as well. Accountability must be ascertained in a realistic way for every Presidium member.

There has been a great deal of public criticism of the Presidium and some of its members separately. Objectively speaking, it is difficult to work under such circumstances whether we are talking about the whole leadership or individuals. We were not resolute enough to distinguish between justified criticism and unprincipled pressure and criticism unsupported by argument.

Immediately after the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee, Kacusa Jasari recalled, Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium members Uros Seslija, Milan Gvozdic, Rahman Dedaj, and Ekrem Arifi tendered their resignations in order to bring about cadre renewal in the LC leadership. In addition, Vojislav Zajic tendered his resignation to the office of Presidium secretary. The Presidium members who tendered their resignations displayed an active attitude toward LC tasks and policy in their work so far, and their resignations do not call into question their ideological and political orientation which, however, does not rule out a discussion on their possible responsibility; this applies also to all the members of the Presidium and also the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

Owing to the fact that he was secretary of the Presidium, Vojislav Zajic carries objective responsibility for the overall situation and for its deterioration. For the formulation of the assessments on the most important issues and for the adoption of the stands and conclusions and for their implementation, he carries the responsibility just as any other Presidium member. During a Presidium session, he self-critically agreed that in a complex situation there were specific shortcomings in his work, too. Apart from that, his overall activity was in keeping with agreed stands and conclusions of the LC organs and he kept a responsible attitude as regards the Presidium and the Provincial Committee tasks and commitments.

Kacusa Jasari then set out the proposals by the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, referring to Azem Vlasi and herself.

In keeping with the established cadre renewal criteria approved at the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee, Asem Vlasi—as member of the LCY Central Committee—cannot remain in professional work in the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. It is proposed, said Kacusa Jasari, that Azem Vlasi should be relieved of his duties of member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. This would not prejudice the outcome of the work by the working group set up at the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee to establish the facts about Vlasi's possible responsibility. The Presidium proceeds from the assessment that Azem Vlasi's further political involvement is required for the LC of Kosovo action. Therefore, his professional and work involvement, she stressed, should be in keeping with the criteria which do not question his staying on as member of the LCY Central Committee. The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee has to set out its assessment about Azim Vlasi in the same way as about any other Presidium member.

Speaking about herself, Kacusa Jasari conveyed the assessment by the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee that despite the full initiative she has displayed in the office of the President of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, she—objectively speaking—bears the responsibility for the overall situation. The aggravating circumstance was that she operated in conditions of further exacerbation of the overall political relations and situation both in Kosovo and throughout the country with the result that the invested efforts, objectively speaking, had less effect.

Her work and involvement during this period has to be assessed within the framework of assessment about the work of the Presidium and of the Provincial Committee. In this context, one might refer to her possible responsibility. The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee believes that she should be relieved of her duties as president but that she should remain a Presidium member.

Objective responsibility for the overall situation and its deterioration, Kacusa Jasari went on to say, is borne by all members of the Presidium as the collective executive political organ of the Provincial Committee. Presidium members Dzumret Seljmani, Ljubomir Popovic, and Musa Juniku displayed an active and responsible attitude to the implementation of established commitments and stands of LC organs which, however, does not rule out the possibility of individually responsibility being established.

At its last session, the Provincial Committee approved the cadre changes criteria in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. It was suggested at this session that we should start implementing them and do it more comprehensibly at the next session.

The cadre renewal and changes in the composition of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and its Presidium will be carried out in the manner of and in accordance with the procedure established by the statute of the Kosovo LC and on the basis of the cadre policy criteria. All the proposals and suggestions should be discussed and resignations to the membership in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee tendered at that time. The same procedure applies to the municipal committees as well, and the issues should be cleared up down to the basic organizations. [passage indistinct]

Smole on Pristina Events, Belgrade Meeting

LD2111002088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2048 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, spoke on Ljubljana radio and television this evening about the political situation in the country and about the demonstrations in Kosovo and the meeting of brotherhood and unity in Belgrade, in particular. On the eve of tomorrow's rally in Ljubljana convened by the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights, the Youth University Organization, the Society of Slovene Writers, and the Slovene Peasant Union, in support of the demand for a referendum in Slovenia on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution, Joze Smole categorically stated that such a referendum was not necessary.

In a statement for Ljubljana radio and television, Joze Smole noted that following the 17th LCY Central Committee session it looked as if our political crisis had been overcome to a certain extent and that the situation in our common Yugoslavia would begin to calm down, thus enabling us, in a creative atmosphere, to concentrate on the most pressing problems, particularly inflation, and that by taking concrete steps we would embark on transforming the economic and political system.

"Unfortunately, these expectations did not materialize. Mass demonstrations of the majority—that is, the Albanian population—have been taking place in Kosovo," Smole said. "They strongly protest the Serbian LC Central Committee's demand for the replacement of Kacusa Jasari, Azem Vlasi, and the entire Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium."

According to Smole, "yesterday's rally in Belgrade was used to put forward some of the basic demands of the Serbian people. In that context three main messages were reiterated: to crush Albanian irredentist and separatist counterrevolution in Kosovo; to enable Serbia to exercise all its rights as a state on its entire territory; and to advocate a strong Serbia as an imperative for a strong Yugoslavia." Strong support was also voiced for the three reforms. This is undoubtedly the most positive aspect of it. Slogans in support of brotherhood and unity dominated the scene. "However, one of the speakers—Mihajlo Svabic," Smole said, "was quite unambiguous: For him brotherhood and unity imply a unitarist and centralist Yugoslav state and a witchhunt against the democratic concept of socialism which Slovenia is advocating. It is no coincidence that Mihajlo Svabic used his speech at the mass meeting in Belgrade to launch a flagrant attack on the standpoints of the Presidency of the Slovenian SR and for a personal attack on Janez Stanovnik and me," Joze Smole said.

"Svabic inferred that in Slovenia we were advocating the destruction of the YPA [Yugoslavia People's Army], creating republican armies in order to smash up Yugoslavia. He accused me of constantly fomenting the problem of the four spies sentenced by the military court in Ljubljana," Smole remarked, adding that Svabic reacted very irresponsibly when he used the word "spy" because, as is acknowledged, this word had not been mentioned in the indictment by the military prosecutor.

Joze Smole spoke extensively about the proceedings and results of the process of reaching agreements on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution. He said that the federal constitutional commission had excluded all the amendments, which had previously been rejected for principled reasons of Slovenia, from the "package" of the constituional amendments. Smole said that one may have a critical attitude toward the proposed amendments and that they are far from what was expected. However, he categorically stated that it was completely clear that the proposed amendments did not contain anything that might be damaging to the Slovene nation, its sovereignty, or to the statehood of the SR of Slovenia as an equal part of our Yugoslav federation.

"That is why I believe, Smole said, that we need no referendum. [quotation marks as received] We need to trust our delegates and support the stands which reflect the mood of the citizens of the SR of Slovenia. The reform of our political and economic system should begin immediately. It is therefore necessary to adopt the amendments to the SFRY Constitution, on which agreement has been reached among all our socialist republics and provinces."

"Today, when we insist justifiably and defend the sovereignty of the Slovene nation, we are obliged, for the sake of this sovereignity, to act, all of us, responsibly, in a statesmanlike way and to respect and support all our legitimately elected delegate assemblies," Joze Smole said in a statement for Ljubljana radio and television. He was obviously alluding to the criticism and demands which have recently been used to reproach the Slovene republican leadership for "copitulating" in the constitutional debates in the federation and which call for the proposed amendments to the SFRY Constitution to be rejected in a referendum.

Milosevic Expected To Address Belgrade Meeting

AU1811190288 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] The big brotherhood and unity meeting will take place in Belgrade at 1200 [1100 GMT] tomorrow. In connection with this, Dragan Tomic, president of the Belgrade SAWP, spoke on Belgrade television tonight and answered many citizens' questions as to whether Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, will speak at the meeting tomorrow.

[Begin Tomic recording] Comrade Milosevic responded to our invitation and will take part in tomorrow's meeting. In other words, he will address the citizen participants in the brotherhood and unity meeting. [end recording]

Milosevic Address Confirmed

LD1911022588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0055 GMT 19 Nov 88

[From the "Today's Evening in Belgrade" feature]

[Text] Belgrade [no date as received] (TANJUG)—Belgrade is today the host of the "brotherhood-unity" meeting which hundreds of thousands of people are expected to attend, not just from Belgrade, but from almost the whole country. This people's meeting, certainly the biggest one ever held in our country, will be opened at 1200 by Dragan Tomic, president of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference. The participants will then be addressed by Rados Smiljkovic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee; Mihajlo Svabic, a partisan since 1941 and member of the first proletarian brigade; Radoje Ristovic, a worker of the 21 May factory; writer Milovan Vitezovic; Katarina Gojkovic, a student at the dramatic arts academy; and Svetomir Arsic-Basara, a well-known academician and sculptor from Kosovo.

As previously announced, one of the speakers at today's meeting in Belgrade will be Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

Every effort has been made in the capital so that the meeting will pass in the best order and Belgrade citizens and their guests, who are arriving from all over the country today by regular and special trains, in hundreds of buses and cars, can show in a dignified way their brotherhood and unity and their support for the deprived Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, as well as their wish for a united Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Milosevic Speaks at Unity Meeting

AU1911132488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Speech by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, at the Brotherhood and Unity meeting at the confluence of the Sava and Danube Rivers in Belgrade on 19 November 1988—live]

[Text] Comrades. [indistinct shouting and chanting] Comrades. [Milosevic repeats himself] Such a large meeting has not been held in Belgrade since its liberation. The last time such a large number of people, united by a great idea, gathered in Belgrade streets was on 20 October 1944. At that time the people in the Belgrade streets celebrated the war victory and, at the same time, went forth to the great battle for the reconstruction of a war devastated country. At that time, just as today, members of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities assembled here in togetherness. [indistinct chanting]

Comrades. Many of you here remember how in those days nothing was difficult and how people felt that everything was easy and possible in freedom. It is in this freedom that the citizens of Belgrade and of our entire country have succeeded in accomplishing much. Today, being angry because of the crisis in which we have found ourselves, we are inclined to forget everything good and worthy which we have ourselves created and created with joy. It is true that we have halted on the road to the society we had aspired to during the revolution, but it is not true that we cannot create that society, that we must renounce that road. What we have to do is to change many concepts and many people in politics to make our life better. [applause and chanting "Slobodo"] We will accomplish this through a great social reform which we must carry out.

The most important thing that we must resolve at this time is to establish peace and order in Kosovo. [applause and indistinct shouting] There is no other more urgent task for Serbia nor should there be any other more pressing task for all of Yugoslavia, because the solidarity of the Yugoslav peoples and especially of Yugoslav workers has always been their greatest and strongest characteristic. It has been manifested in the assistance which we have extended to oppressed peoples, the workers class, and even individuals throughout the world. For this reason it is difficult to explain why this solidarity has been late in manifesting itself to a greater extent, more quickly, and with a greater love when citizens of our own country have been concerned. The long absence of this solidarity with the boundless suffering of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo represents an incurable wound to their hearts and to the heart of all of Serbia. [indistinct shouting]

But this is no time for sorrow; it is time for struggle. [indistinct shouting] This awareness captured Serbia last summer and this awareness has turned into a material force that will stop the terror in Kosovo and unite Serbia. [indistinct shouting] This is a process which no longer can be stopped by any force, a process in the face of which all fear is weak. People will even consent to live in poverty but they will not consent to live without freedom, at least not the people gathered here and the people in Serbia, to whom I myself belong and therefore I know that they can only live in freedom and in no other way. [indistinct shouting] Both the Turkish and the German invaders know that these people win their battles for freedom.

We entered both world wars with nothing but the conviction that we would fight for freedom, and we won both wars [cheers]. Now we have the unified LC stances on Kosovo and we shall implement them energetically to the very end [chanting "Yugoslavia"].

We shall win the battle for Kosovo regardless of the obstacles facing us inside and outside the country [cheers]. What I mean here are mixed up conclusions; secret meetings; confused announcements; negotiations carried out at restaurant tables; (?unscrupulous) interpretations of Yugoslav reality in the world; alleged ambiguous but in fact hostile statements to the press; a host of petty and dirty tricks aimed at calming down people who are great in heart, for such tricks cannot frighten them. [shouts of "that is right!"]

Therefore, we shall win despite the fact that Serbia's enemies outside the country are plotting against it, along with those in the country [cheers]. We tell them that we do not frighten easily, and that we enter every battle [Milosevic is interrupted by cheers] with the aim of winning it [cheers].

We have never waged unjust and dishonest battles that would be to the detriment of other peoples [shouts of "that is right"]. The people, all citizens regardless of their nationality and profession, are at the head of this battle for Kosovo. And there is no battle in the world that the people have lost [shouts of "that is right"]. The leadership has little choice there: It shall either head the people and listen to their voice, or time will push it aside [cheers] and its existence will be recorded in history only briefly and for bad things alone.

Nobody should be surprised that all Serbia rose up last summer because of Kosovo. Kosovo is the very center of its history, its culture, and its memory. All people have a love [Milosevic is interrupted by indistinct cheers] all people have a love that is warming its heart up forever. For a Serb that love is Kosovo. That is why Kosovo will remain in Serbia [cheers]. That will not be at the expense of Albanians. I can tell the Albanians in Kosovo that nobody has ever found it difficult to live in Serbia because he is not Serbian. Serbia has always been open for everybody: For those people who have no houses, for the poor and the rich alike, for the happy and the desperate, for those who were only passing through and for those who wanted to stay. The only people Serbia did not want were evil and bad people even when they were Serbs [indistinct chanting followed by shouts "Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia].

All the Albanians in Kosovo who trust other people and who respect the other people living in Kosovo and Serbia are in their own country. I now ask them to rally against the evil and hatred of their own chauvinists because they do not cause evil only to Serbs and Montenegrins, but also to their own Albanian people. They embarrass their people in front of the entire world, shame it before its children, and offend its dignity. For the sake of all this, I call on the Albanians throughout Kosovo and say to them that Albanian mothers and fathers should tend to the peaceful dreams, calm schooling, and carefree games of Serb and Montenegrin girls and boys instead of militia and Army units [cheers]. This is not so only because such division of care is more efficient, but because it is more humane, more honest, and because it is more appropriate to socialism and the ideals for which we in Yugoslavia all strive.

Now let us remind the Yugoslav peoples, the workers class, the youth, and the communists that half a century ago even Spain was not far away. Many people then went to fight in its barricades against terror and hatred. Terror and hatred run riot in Kosovo today, and Kosovo is in our country of Yugoslavia.

In the fight against Kosovo evil is not necessary to sacrifice lives as was done in Spain. One only needs to take an oath, which we Yugoslavs had already given to each other in 1941, that in unity and brotherhood we will share everything, both the good and the bad, as well as victory, injustice, and poverty, that we will build a new and better world.

Comrades, the day after tomorrow, a conference of the Serbian LC will open here. This conference is devoted to reforms. The reform which we need to carry out concerns great social changes which should take place as soon as possible. The most important changes should take place in the field of economy. These changes should raise the standard of living of all of society and every individual. As far as the political system is concerned, the changes should establish the unity in Serbia as a republic, and its equality with other republics in Yugoslavia. [cheers]

The reform should improve and remedy everything that is of importance to people's lives: prices, medical care, education, and the information system. They should facilitate a more successful and freer development of sciences and arts so that our culture can reach other countries and peoples and contribute to the progressive changes in the world. They should contribute toward everything in society, especially in politics, being done openly, and so that people compulsorily and regularly bear responsibility for the results of their work. This is a great program and we will achieve it if we remain resolute and united as we have been in the last few months and here today. [cheers of "that is right"]

This kind of reform represents an expression of the needs of the working people and citizens of Serbia. The leadership of the republic understands this reform as its obligation to those who have elected it. This reform will lead to changes which should be implemented throughout all of Yugoslavia. I am convinced that in the forthcoming months all Yugoslav peoples, all citizens of Yugoslavia, will find strength to overcome differences, intolerance, and clashes, that they will jointly and fraternally succeed in preserving, renewing, and developing their country. Tito's Yugoslavia is the result of a struggle, work, and love of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

Today, when Yugoslavia is experiencing difficulties we should all together raise our voices and wake up our hearts, use our brains and unite our forces in order to preserve our country. Yugoslavia was created in a magnificent revolution by Yugoslav Communists, the Yugoslav workers class, and Yugoslav peoples. Yugoslavia will not die at a conference table as its enemies hope.

Yugoslavia was created [chants of "Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia"], Yugoslavia was created through a big struggle and will defend itself through a big struggle. [cheers of "that is right"]

Long live socialist Yugoslavia, our country. (cheers of "long live"]

Long live free and united SR of Serbia. [cheers of "long live"]

Long live Belgrade, capital city of our country which is always open to all good people and to all progressive ideas. [cheering]

Long live courage with which always fought for freedom and justice. [cheers of "long live"]

Long live all comrades who gathered here at the meeting for brotherhood and unity, for Yugoslavia, and for better days. [cheers of "long live"]

Milosevic To Open Serbian LC Meeting

AU2011184888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] The 3-day conference of the Serbia LC will open tomorrow in the Sava Center in Belgrade. The participants in the meeting should establish the tasks of the Communists and their organizations in carrying out the economic and social reforms. Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, will make an opening speech on this topic.

The great interest in the Serbian LC conference is best illustrated by the fact that 60 newspapers from all over the country have more than 300 correspondents, photographers, and radio and television technicians accredited to the conference.

The conference will work in plenums, and the first program of Belgrade radio will carry a live relay of the first and the closing plenary sessions.

Ckrebic Declares His Resignation 'Invalid'

LD1811203888 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Dusan Ckrebic should remain a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This was stated at today's session of the Serbian Central Committee Presidium which, proceeding from the debate by the party members of this republic and from broad consultations, had demanded that Ckrebic should withdraw his resignation from his membership in the party leadership. The fact that Dusan Ckrebic is supported unreservedly by the LC membership that proposed and delegated him to represent it in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is the best confirmation of his ability to successfully carry out all the obligations in the Presidium, the statement of today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium says.

Attached to the statement is Dusan Ckrebic's statement, saying (?that in view) of the stands taken and the demands voiced by the membership and adopted by the organs of the Serbian LC and its Presidium, he had decided to declare invalid his resignation of his membership in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and that he had informed its president of his decision.

Military Trial Protest Planned in Ljubljana

AU2111153488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] The three people sentenced by the Ljubljana Military Court for divulging military secrets have had the start of their sentences temporarily postponed. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

[Atanasijevic] This morning Ljubljana DELO published the unofficial news that the start of the sentences of Jansa, Tasic, and Zavrl has been suspended until further notice. This information was then confirmed by the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and later by the Republican Committee for Justice.

The reason for this is the fact that Igor Bavcar has appealed to the courts in Ljubljana, Kranj, and Tolmin, where the sentenced reside, to consider the objections. The Republican Committee for Justice stated that this was the normal procedure for these kinds of cases. Therefore, judging by everything, Jansa, Tasic, and Zavrl will not today go to prison in Dob near Mirna in Dolenjsko as they were asked to do so in the court letter delivered to them.

Despite this, the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights informed the citizens of Ljubljana that the already announced meeting at Revolution Square will be held. It is expected that the committee's demand for the rescinding of the military court's decision will be repeated because, as Bavcar pointed out, the Constitution had been violated.

In addition, the mass rally will also broach the sovereignty of Slovenia and the referendum. The following people have been announced as speakers at the rally: Igor Bavcar, Janez Jansa, Rudi Seligoj, Gorazd Grenovsek, and Dr Alojz Krizman.

A cultural-artistic program is also planned. All in all, this winter meeting in Ljubljana in the snow will in many ways be similar to that held in the summer in another square in Ljubljana.

5 Montenegrin Executive Council Members Dismissed

LD2111120488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Titograd, 21 Nov (TANJUG)—The delegates of the Montenegrin Assembly, in keeping with the code of practice, relieved of their duties five members of the Republican Executive Council at today's session of the Assembly chambers: Bozidar Lakic, Momcilo Martinovic, Vukola Vasiljevic, Miodrag Dubak, and Lazar Djodic.

The aforementioned officials failed to gain support at the October session at which was held a vote of confidence, which was followed by the collective resignation of the republican government. The resignation will be discussed at today's separate session of the Montenegrin Assembly chambers.

Assembly Accepts Council's Resignation

LD2111145788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Titograd, 21 Nov (TANJUG)—The delegates of all three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly today adopted the resignation of the executive council of this republic at separate sessions.

The collective resignation of the executive council, tendered at the last session of the republican assembly after voting which showed that the delegates failed to give a vote of confidence to five members of this executive organ, was endorsed unanimously and without discussion.

On the eve of today's session the executive council today submitted to the delegates the letter in which attention is drawn to its irrevocable resignation, calling for this right to be respected.

The delegates also had before them the written form of the views of the Montenegrin Presidency and the Assembly commission for elections, appointments and administrative questions, which appealed for the resignation to not be accepted.

A stance of these two bodies was also adopted whereby those members of this organ should also be taken into consideration for membership in a new executive council who had obtained a vote of confidence by the delegates and who by their performance to date had reaffirmed a high standard from a working, professional, and political viewpoint.